

No. 2865

AUGUST 4, 1910

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ILLUSTRATED

## WEEKLY



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### Our Right To Fish.

THE Newfoundland fisheries question has been a bone of contention for a century, and more than once has threatened war between Great Britain and the United States. When Secretary of State, Senator Root at one time seriously considered sending a warship to Newfoundland, and he it is, likewise, who is now responsible for the submission of the whole case to The Hague. By the treaty of 1818 the rights of United States fishermen along the Newfoundland coasts were originally guaranteed. Under this treaty, the "liberty to take fish of every kind" on the southern coast of Newfoundland granted to "the inhabitants of the United States" in common with the subjects of the King of England is, our country maintains, an "international servitude," constituting a restriction of the territorial sovereignty of Great Britain; and this right must not be impaired by any changes which may take place in the government of Newfoundland. Without entering into the technicalities of the law of servitude, we find a common example of what servitude signifies in the right of way which one property holder may have over the property of another, in which case one piece of land may be said to "serve" another. Our country claims that by the treaty of 1818 an international servitude was created, Great Britain causing a portion of her territory, to wit, Newfoundland, to serve the interests of the United States, the other party to the treaty.

The claim of the representatives of England before The Hague tribunal is that when the treaty granted "the liberty to take fish," it was in effect nothing more than a permission and that the British government retains an unlimited right to regulate the Newfoundland fisheries irrespective of any consent on the part of our government—that is, so long as the regulations affect British and American fishermen alike. Our representatives contend, on the contrary, that the common-law synonym of "liberty" has always been "franchise," and that, even granting the contention of the British counsel that it means only permission, it is a permission which amounts to a right as long as the treaty lasts, and that, furthermore, the provisions of the treaty may not be changed without our consent and collaboration. Mr. Root, when Secretary of State, put our position as tersely as it has ever been put in the following words:

This government is far from desiring that the Newfoundland fisheries shall go unregulated. It is willing and ready now, as it has always been, to join with the government of Great Britain in agreeing upon all reasonable and suitable regulations for the due control of the fishermen of both countries in the exercise of their rights, but this government cannot permit the exercise of these rights to be subject to the will of the colony of Newfoundland.

The rights granted to the inhabitants of the United States by the treaty of 1818 embrace, we hold, all the characteristics of an international servitude, and these rights may not be subjected to the caprice of the colony of Newfoundland, even should her local laws receive the sanction of the British government; and the British government itself cannot initiate any laws or regulations without the consent of the United States. Except as we hold to this contention, the boasted equality of rights assured by the original treaty would soon become a matter of past history. If it be decided by the court that the British can so modify the operation of the treaty and if the narrow interpretation prevail which the British seek to put upon the terms "coast" and "inhabitants of the United States" as used in the treaty, it will mean the heaviest blow our fishing interests have ever received. In our willingness to submit thus to arbitration the rights of American fishermen, we are manifesting great confidence in the principle of arbitration and the justice of its findings. This being the first case to be considered under the general arbitration treaty formulated at the last Hague conference, the decision will have unusual weight in determining the future of the cause of general arbitration. Should this century-old dispute be forever settled and disposed of in a way that shall meet the approval of both nations, great credit will be due our own chief representative—Mr. Root. He has worked faithfully and brilliantly upon this subject and it is hoped that success will crown his efforts.

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# LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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Vol. CXI.

Thursday, August 4, 1910

No. 2865

## Trying To Undo Taft.

FROM week to week new evidences of a determined attempt to undo the Taft administration have appeared. An insurgent Senator flings out a wicked insinuation that the Attorney-General is the ally of the corporations. A social organization, through a publicity-seeking official, denounces the Secretary of Commerce and Labor as in league with those who would destroy the seal fisheries. The Secretary of the Interior is sought to be made notorious in the "Ballinger case," which fell flat as a pancake as soon as an official investigation of it began. The Postmaster-General is accused of misrepresenting himself as a great economist in his department and of being in league with the politicians—and so it goes. Scarcely a day passes but what we hear of something that an insurgent, a muck-raker or a yellow journalist has to say in the way of an accusation against the Taft administration.

Ever since the passage of the Payne tariff law we have been having alleged "exposures" of the manner in which certain powerful interests, through the influence of Senator Aldrich, Speaker Cannon, Senators Lodge, Smoot, Hale or some one else of prominence, secured an advantage over "the common people." All this talk against the Taft administration had its beginning soon after his inauguration. It seemed to come from those who had a concentrated purpose to bring the administration into disrepute at its very birth. There was talk that behind this movement ex-President Roosevelt himself would be found; but when on his return he hastened to visit his old friend, the President, at Beverly and resolutely refrained from giving the slightest encouragement to the enemies of the administration, it was seen that the conspiracy to "down Taft" had failed.

The story which we print on another page, by one of the best-informed and most reliable newspaper correspondents at Washington, is a complete exposure of the anti-Taft conspiracy. It will be read with particular interest now that that conspiracy has received its death blow.

## Business Sense on the Bench.

ALL PUBLIC bodies, the courts included, are more or less affected by public sentiment. The United States Supreme Court is no exception to the rule. In an interview just before sailing for Europe, ex-Justice Henry Billings Brown said, "It is, of course, unfortunate, but at the same time the court divides a great deal as public sentiment divides." And while, as ex-Justice Brown stated further, nine-tenths of the court's decisions are unanimous, the one-tenth of divided decisions, in which public sentiment plays so important a part, occurs principally in great constitutional cases. If the question be raised, What is the sentiment of the country to-day on the great issues now pending before the court? there might be several voices in reply. Demagogism is neither quiet nor diffident in proclaiming its cause, and should our highest judicial body listen only to its loud claims, the conservative, up-building forces of the country would speedily be set aside. We prefer to believe, however, that the strongest public sentiment, as well as the safest, resides with the toiling masses and the conservative business interests, both of which long for the prosperity that can only come with a return of settled conditions.

The single interest of business men in President Taft's appointments to the Supreme Court bench is that those selected shall not only be able jurists, but men who have practical experience in commercial matters. In the anti-trust cases theories must be balanced by practical knowledge or experience. The abuse, not the proper use, of aggregations of capital must be prevented, otherwise prosperity will take wing. Our Supreme Court justices should have something more than mere academic knowledge concerning over-capitalizations and consolidations in restraint of trade. They should have practical knowledge concerning that fair and necessary expansion of corporations which is going on all over the world and which every nation encourages, because essential to meet the needs of the present day. All the principal cases now pending before the United States Supreme Court involve rights in property and especially the right to do business. This calls for profound knowledge of business currents on the part of the court as well as the possession of wide experience in law. If President Taft bears in mind these

considerations in making his appointments, all may yet be well for both labor and capital. Of this we may be certain, that the surest way to strike a deadly blow at prosperity is to hound capital until it hides.

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## Century Roll of the American Press.

THE St. Louis *Republic*, which was a hundred years of age on July 12th, 1908, and which has just celebrated its hundred and second anniversary, has sent us a copy of its compilation of members of the Century Club, comprising the newspapers and periodicals which have appeared regularly for the past hundred years or more. It is a very interesting publication. On the century roll-call ninety-five members answer to their names. Pennsylvania leads the list with twenty-two of them, and New York is second with eighteen. New York City has more of the centenarians—the *Commercial*, the *Evening Post* and the *Globe*—than any other town in the country, the oldest of these being the *Commercial*, which was established in 1795. Of the prominent daily newspapers of 1910, the oldest is the *Philadelphia North American*, which dates back to 1728, while the *Hartford Courant* began in 1764 and the *Baltimore American* in 1763. It will be noticed that thirteen years hence the youngest of these can celebrate its hundred and fiftieth anniversary. The oldest newspaper west of the Alleghenies is the *Pittsburgh Gazette-Times*, established in 1786; and the *St. Louis Republic*, with its birth year in 1808, leads the list west of the Mississippi. *LESLIE'S*, which celebrated its semi-centennial in 1905, is the oldest weekly illustrated periodical in the United States.

There is no authentic record of the number of newspapers and periodicals printed in the United States in the year in which our esteemed contemporary, the *Republic*, made its advent, but in 1810 the census takers found 359 in this country, twenty-seven of which were dailies. The number published here at the end of 1909, according to *Ayer's Newspaper Annual*, was 22,725, 2,467 of which appeared daily. Approximately there are 37,000 newspapers and periodicals in the entire world outside of this country. Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Russia, Australia and Belgium follow us, in this order. The United States' aggregate almost equals that of Great Britain, Germany and France combined. The *St. Louis Republic* is one of the greatest newspapers of the country and its Century Club brochure should have a place in the reference library of every publication in the United States and in every public library.

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## The Fate of Direct Primaries.

OPPONENTS of Governor Hughes's plan for direct nominations have had much to say about the enormous expense the measure would entail. Report has it that Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, found it cost him forty thousand dollars to secure a nomination by the direct primary method. If this were a correct and fair statement of the average cost of nominations under that method, the expense would seem to make its adoption almost prohibitive. But more startling figures may be cited for the other side of the case. Senator Culberson, of Texas, has secured a renomination by the direct primary system at a cost to himself of twenty-seven dollars. Who ever heard of gaining a seat in the Senate under the old régime at such a ridiculous figure? The vote of the New York Legislature against the direct primary bill in special session is nothing more serious than a temporary setback. As ex-President Roosevelt says, "In its essence this is a movement to make the government more democratic, more responsive to the wishes and needs of the people as a whole." We may be sure the people will not allow such a movement to go by default. A growing sentiment demands that the rank and file shall not only choose among a number of candidates on election day, but choose the candidates as well. This is representative democracy in the complete sense and while mistakes may be made before a thoroughly satisfactory system is worked out, yet in the interest of popular self-government direct nominations is inevitable sooner or later. And the advancement of Governor Hughes to the Supreme Bench, let it be understood, does not mean there will be no strong personality left to push this cause of the people against the party boss.

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## The Plain Truth.

AN EARNEST effort is being made in the State of New York to make the judiciary not only strong, but non-partisan. As a result mainly of the efforts of leading members of the Bar Association, the ablest judges, at the expiration of their respective terms, are now

being unanimously named for re-election by both political parties. The suggestion of the lawyers of the eighth judicial district, to both political parties, to renominate Justice John Woodward, at present, by assignment of the Governor, a member of the Appellate Division in the Brooklyn department, and to renominate Associate Justice Vann, of the Court of Appeals, is entirely in order and will be generally approved by all who are familiar with the high character and rare ability of these well-known judges.

CLASS legislation, whether in the interests of capital or labor, is equally vicious. If the Sherman law is a good thing for capital, it is just as good for organized labor; and the labor element did not commend itself or its cause to fair-minded people when it sought, in the House of Representatives, to exclude the application of the law to boycotts. Promptly and decisively President Taft used his influence against this setting of trade unions above the law of the land as declared by the Supreme Court. In a sincere and courageous letter addressed to the president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, he argued conclusively of the danger of class legislation of any sort. Mr. Taft's record upon organized labor is hard to excel. The judicial quality of his mind and the fact that he is no politician in the ordinary sense of that term combine to make of highest significance his pronouncements in any issue. The last presidential election made clear that there was no distinct labor vote that could be swung by Gompers or any one else. So long as Mr. Taft is President, labor may be sure of receiving absolute equality before the law—nothing more and nothing less. Anything further than that it ought not to ask.

THE GROWING disposition to neglect church attendance during the summer the pastor of the South Congregational Church, of New Britain, Conn., hopes to overcome by the introduction of moving pictures at the Sunday evening service. G. M. Lauders, manufacturer and former mayor of the city, has furnished the outfit. People are bound to go somewhere Sunday evenings and if a conventional preaching service means an almost empty auditorium, then it is up to the church to devise some other way to get the people in. Popular interest in moving pictures is intense and it shows a progressive spirit when a pastor in a manufacturing city takes advantage of this interest to attract the people to church. While an evening thus spent may be largely one of entertainment, yet much that is educational may be put into the pictures, and the clergyman not alone through his address, but as well through the entire conduct of the service, may make moral and spiritual impressions. Can one find a better place than a church in which to spend an evening? If the regular morning worshippers—the members and substantial supporters—refuse to come out Sunday evenings, then a pastor is not only justified in having motion pictures to draw a crowd, but he really ought to adopt this or some other method to win the interest of the masses. In their edifices alone churches represent immense investments and the church which holds but one effective service a week—and that on Sunday morning—does not justify the amount of money put into the enterprise.

WHERE is Powell Clayton? The editor of the *Little Rock State Republican* sends us an account, in some detail, of the treatment which he says the Republican party in Arkansas is receiving at the hands of the Democratic State election board. He says that this board has seen fit to deny the Republican party any representation whatever on the election boards of twenty-nine out of the seventy-five counties in the State and he adds, "Since the Republicans cast over fifty-six thousand votes in the general election of 1908, being thirty-eight per cent. of the total vote cast, the refusal of the State board to allow the Republican party even a single election representative in twenty-nine of our strongest counties is doubly outrageous. In Pulaski County, where the State capital is located, we came within three hundred votes of winning for Taft. In the coming election we have absolutely no representation of our own choice upon the county election board. There is a strong independent element in the Democratic party here that is opposed to these methods. I particularly wish to call your attention to the fact that in the counties where there are no negroes and the race question is not an issue, we are given the worst treatment." To one who lives in a State like New York, where political organizations are given equal representation on all election boards and where each organization can name its own representatives, the above statement is most astonishing. It deserves some explanation. We repeat: Where is our old and stalwart friend, the Hon. Powell Clayton?

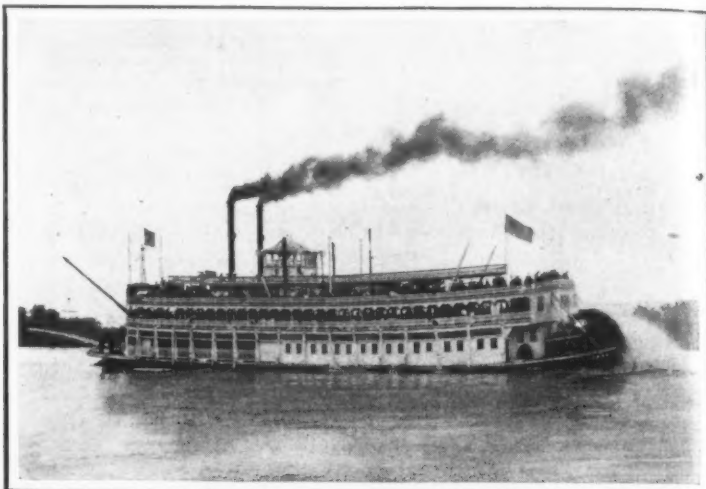


# Sidelights on the World's Work



THE FORBODING EVIL OF PANAMA.

The Culebra Cut looking north showing Gold Hill and the great "Cucaracha slide" which has become world famous for its movements. On May 17th, within a space of 12 hours, 500,000 cubic yards of rock and mud moved from the east bank of the canal across the bottom, filling the cut for a distance of 900 feet.



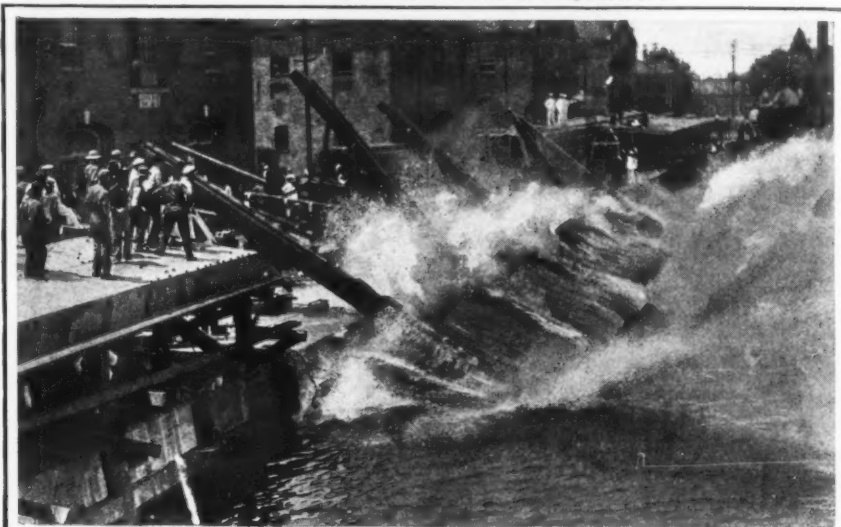
FIRE DESTROYS A MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT.

What might have been a terrible river catastrophe was averted on July 19th, when a large excursion steamer caught fire with 1,100 passengers aboard near La Crosse, Wis. Through the bravery of the captain and the crew every life was saved with the exception of two.



WHERE THE 191-CARAT DIAMOND WAS FOUND.

The Premier mine at Johannesburg, South Africa. A diamond, second only in size to the great Cullinan, was discovered here recently. It is estimated to be worth \$150,000 uncut. The Premier mine also gave the world the Cullinan.



LAUNCHING THE WORLD'S LARGEST TARGET RAFT.

Putting a gigantic wood and steel raft into the water at the Norfolk navy yard. The structure is 200 feet long and cost \$6,000. It will be used by the battleships in their target practice this fall.



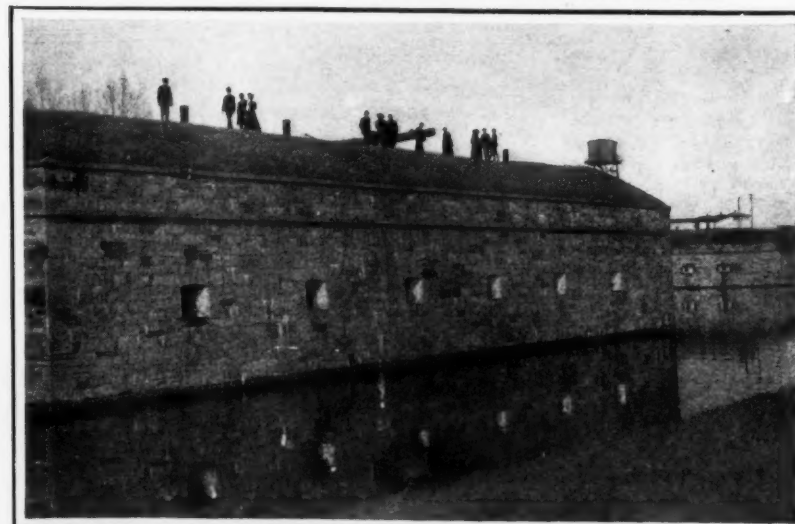
NAVAL RESERVES GO ON DEEP SEA DUTY.

The Empire State naval militia transferring their dunnage from the training ship *Granite State* to the battleship *Connecticut* preparatory to an eight day cruise and practice drill with the naval reserves from other States along the Atlantic coast. The ship seen in background is the old U. S. frigate *New Hampshire* of Revolutionary War fame. Since the building of the modern battleship of the same name this frigate has been rechristened the *Granite State*.



AN UNUSUAL RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.

On July 18th, while near South Bartonville, Ill., five loaded coal cars broke away from a freight train on a long steep grade, and rushing down hill at a rate of 30 miles an hour, collided with a passenger train going 60 miles an hour. As noted in the picture the engine climbed completely over the first coal car and landed on the second without turning over. One mail clerk was killed and fifteen passengers were seriously injured.



WHERE ELEVEN LIVES WERE LOST IN AN ATTEMPT TO MAKE A NEW RAPID-FIRE RECORD.

On July 21st at Fortress Monroe, Va., 11 members of the coast artillery were killed when the breech block in one of the big guns blew out in a premature explosion.



HOW THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED.

The gun crew at Fortress Monroe were ambitiously working for a record in quick firing. It is believed now that the mechanism of the gun was too delicate for this rapid work and thus failed to lock the breech.



WILLIAM F. Gude is leading a movement to make Washington a great convention city.

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FRANCISCO He ran aga president and

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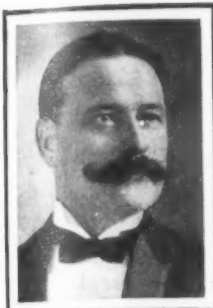


REV. JAM The ne of the C S

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# People Talked About



WILLIAM F. GUDE.  
He is leading a movement to make Washington the great convention city.

WASHINGTON, the Mecca of tourists and aspirers to fame, is now being become as the greatest convention city in the country. Backed by a dozen or more national advantages, any one of which would be sufficient to make an ordinary city famous, the business men of the capital are raising a large fund for the purpose of inducing conventions to meet there and also to help entertain them after they arrive. The movement grew out of the recommendations of a committee of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, a live and progressive organization, of which William F. Gude is president. Mr. Gude is actively supporting the new scheme and, along with Granville M. Hunt, chairman of the conventions committee of the chamber, is prepared to make good the assertion that no city in the United States, and few in the world, have more to offer to the visitor and sightseer than Washington, one of the most beautiful and interesting cities anywhere. The committee thinks that societies which intend convening will welcome the proposition of a central city that will do its utmost to make their visits pleasant.



FRANCISCO I. MADERO.  
He ran against Diaz for the presidency of Mexico and landed in prison.

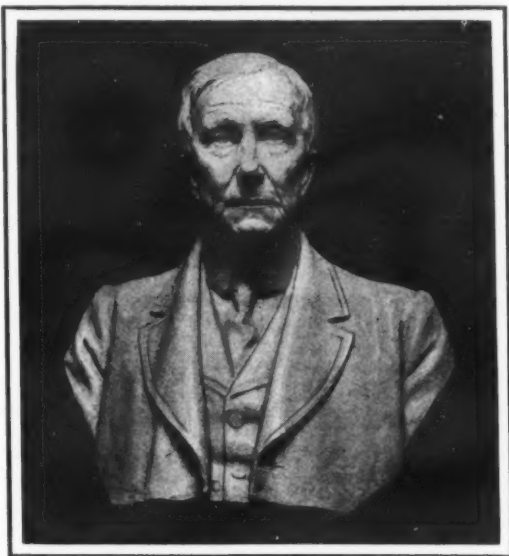
Around election time, too, the national hotels, euphonyously dubbed "jails" up north, are crowded to capacity—board, American plan, meals served in your room. If all reports prove true, our neighbor Mexico also is bothered with election tribulations. General Porfirio Diaz, at the age of eighty, recently began his thirty-odd year of service as President of the southern republic. Running against him, on a "reform ticket," was Francisco I. Madero. A little before election day, Señor Madero made a few incautious remarks about the administration's way of doing business. That was unfortunate. Campaign speeches are taken with a pinch of salt in "the land of the free," but Mexicans are very sensitive about those things, and Señor Madero conducted the rest of his campaign from behind a grated window in the prison at San Luis Potosi. Of course General Diaz's election was a walkover. Señor Madero will face trial for seditious utterances. The penalties, in case of conviction, are severe. Campaigning in Mexico seems to be a bit like what General Sherman said war was.



REV. JAMES I. VANCE.  
The new president of the Reformed Church Synod.

JAMES ISAAC VANCE was ordained in the Presbyterian Church in 1886, at the age of twenty-four years. His first charge was at Wytheville, Va., where he served for a year. In the South, preaching is more than the delivery of threadbare platitudes. A minister must have a message, an earnest and important one. From the very first Minister Vance impressed his congregation. One year after his first call he was preaching in Alexandria. There he remained for five years, until he went to Norfolk. His popularity increased with the advance of years. He became known as a writer on religious and ethical topics and as a platform speaker. In December, 1900, he was invited to occupy the pulpit in the North Reformed Church, of Newark, N. J. Recently, at the synod of the Reformed Church, Mr. Vance was unanimously elected president of the body, succeeding Dr. W. H. Demarest, president of Rutgers College. Mr. Vance represents the new spirit of conservative reform in the church. He realizes how necessary it is that ritual and religious teaching be adapted to present-day social conditions, else the church may lose its hold on the great mass of the people and its effectiveness deteriorate.

POSTERITY is to know John D. Rockefeller as he is, not as the envious picture him. William Couper, who is noted for his portrait busts of men who have accomplished things in the world, has just completed a bronze bust of the "Oil King." It is comparable with his well-known memorial of Darwin. The sculptor has shown the man as he is—one who by tremendous powers of concentration and executive ability was able to perfect a remarkable organization, to achieve untold wealth



A MAGNIFICENT NEW BUST OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

and to accomplish the greatest philanthropy ever known. Yet the sculptor has fully sensed his subject's gentler nature. "I do not think," he says, "I ever met a man who was so devoid of ostentation. In these days there are many men who achieve much, but they are often so full of themselves that they look down on their fellow-mortals. Mr. Rockefeller is simplicity itself." Recently Mr. Rockefeller celebrated his seventy-first birthday by a golf game. But he isn't old at seventy-one; he says so himself. He feels young—and a man is as old as he feels.

MRS. CATHARINE VAN VOORHIS, of Rochester, N. Y., is said to have made the largest flag that ever surmounted the Capitol at Washington. She is eighty years old and attended the suffrage convention held recently in Washington, taking part in all proceedings. President Taft received her with special ceremony.

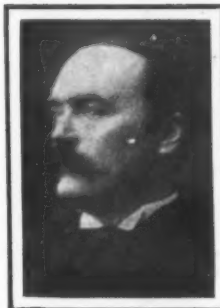
MAURICE BRANGER has earned the title of "France's flying photographer." Since the inception of the flying machine, he has recognized it as a great factor for artistic effects in photography. After each great aviation meet, he brings out beautiful books. Whenever possible, he makes an ascension on an aeroplane and thus takes many remarkable views.

USUALLY the inaugural exercises of customs officials are but commonplace events. It isn't often that a whole city turns out in festive regalia to celebrate the inception of a collector of a port. When it does, there must be a cause. Well, there is. The reason is that it was William F. Stone who was inaugurated—for a fourth term. The business men of Baltimore, at which port Collector Stone is assigned, turned out in hundreds to attend the ceremonies. It is nearly a century since a collector of the port of Baltimore has held office for four terms. The present collector's friends say that this is only the beginning of his career there.



INAUGURATING THE FOURTH TERM OF AN ABLE CUSTOMS OFFICIAL.  
Hon. William F. Stone (with hand raised) renewing his oath of office at Baltimore.

THE BIGGER the undertaking, the more promise it gives for success to Henry K. McHarg. "Look after the little things," says the adage, "and the big things will take care of themselves." For Mr. McHarg, the little things have been magnified so that they look big to many another man who is used to fairly big things. Recently he sold the Texas Central Railroad, of which he had been president since 1893. Upon his retirement he furnished, from his private purse, funds to Colonel C. Hamilton, vice-president and general manager of the road, with directions that the money be distributed among all employees of the company who appeared on the pay-rolls on May 31st of this year, after a service of more than three consecutive years. The monthly pay-rolls average about fifty thousand dollars. Several years ago Mr. McHarg purchased the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railroad, a bankrupt concern. He brought it to the point where it was an attractive purchase, sold it and in that instance, too, dealt in wholesale generosity. It was said that the employees made more out of the sale of the road than he did.



HENRY K. MCHARG.  
The Texas railroad magnate, who has a habit of doing charities and other things on a large scale.

THE FIRE started in the cook's galley and shot up through the old paddle box of the *Grand Republic*. It was early in the afternoon of July 6th. The steamer was bearing a party of excursionists from Rockaway Beach to New York. Enveloped in a column of black smoke, with flames shooting from the starboard side and the siren shrieking its message of frantic fear, the big vessel raced for the nearest landing place. Little more than twenty minutes elapsed from the time the smoke was seen streaming out of a gangway to the main deck until the passengers were safely ashore. So rapidly did the fire spread, however, that in the short interval it had eaten its way through three decks, just aft amidships. When the passengers had been safely landed, one of the deckhands, interrupting a cheer from the hundreds of spectators who had gathered on the shore, cried, "Forget all about us and go down and get that guy in the engine-room. His name is Sam Howard and he displayed enough nerve to stock a regiment." Howard stayed at his post. While the dense smoke enveloped him in the deep hold of the ship, he answered every bell from the pilot house. Then, "when the last galoot was ashore," he groped his way up through the stairs, staggered out upon the deck and fell gasping against the rail, exhausted temporarily, but not beaten. A few minutes later, however, he was fighting the flames with as much vim as the rest of the crew.



SAMUEL HOWARD,  
The steamboat engineer, whose courage in sticking to his post has made him the latest naval hero.

YOU RECALL, of course, those tales by Horatio Alger and Oliver Optic, wherein the bright boot-black, after enduring various vicissitudes, climbed to the proud position of railroad president or justice of the peace. Mayhap you thought, with a smile, "Pretty good in story, but not in real life." Well, if you didn't believe it could happen, read this little sketch about a man who rose from deckhand on a river steamboat to be a member of the United States Senate. Napoleon Bonaparte Broward started his career, at the age of fourteen, as chore-boy in a logging camp. Later he was a farmhand. When the "wanderlust" seized him, he shipped as a deckhand on a St. John's River steamboat. Subsequently he was a cod fisherman on the Grand Banks, a seaman on sailing vessels, boathand on a steamer and pilot. At the age of thirty, in 1887, he was master of a woodyard in Jacksonville, Fla. By 1890 he was engaged in phosphate mining. Then he went into the tugboat business. He made eight trips in 1896, carrying war materials to the Cubans. He went to the Florida house of representatives in 1900 and four years later was Governor of the State.



N. B. BROWARD.  
He rose from deckhand on a river boat to Senator from Florida.



# Anti-Taft Conspiracy Exposed

THE REAL FACTS REGARDING THE ATTEMPT TO DISCREDIT THE TAFT ADMINISTRATION AND EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ATTITUDE THERETO

By George Griswold Hill



GEORGE GRISWOLD HILL, One of the best informed and most valuable of the newspaper correspondents at the capital. He is the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune.

IT IS high time for the public to know the inside facts regarding that conspiracy to discredit the Taft administration, of which the chief promoter was Gifford Pinchot, of which the first object of attack was Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior, but which developed into a general attack on President Taft and his administration as soon as it became evident that Mr. Taft could be neither persuaded nor bulldozed into upholding—not conservation, but Pinchotism. Cloaked in the guise of conservation, methods have been pursued which might well cause some modern orator to exclaim, "Oh, conservation! what crimes have been committed in thy name!" A deliberate conspiracy to destroy the personal character of the Secretary of the Interior, aided by all the machinations of the muck-raking element of the press, has been carried even to the seduction of a confidential stenographer; and the edifying spectacle has been presented of Chief Conspirator Pinchot, ex-Secretary Garfield and their attorney sitting solemnly down, at eleven o'clock at night, in the spacious Pinchot mansion, and with flattering sophistries regarding his "larger duties to the public," inducing this unfaithful clerk to reveal those portions of the confidential correspondence of his superior which, in his narrow and perverted judgment, seemed likely to injure Judge Ballinger.

There has been and is still wide speculation regarding the attitude of ex-President Roosevelt toward this conspiracy. Colonel Roosevelt has said nothing to indicate his opinion, but a knowledge of the facts must convince every one who really knows Mr. Roosevelt that nothing but his long-standing affection for the men who have promoted this conspiracy prevents him from denouncing it in unmeasured terms. For no man ever knew Theodore Roosevelt to strike a blow in the dark, to stoop to an underhand method, or to resort to any expedient which would not square with the highest ideals of honor and fair play. He has never hesitated to fight evil whenever he has met it, but always squarely facing his enemy and scorning to resort to the methods which have made the anti-Taft-anti-Ballinger conspiracy contemptible. If you doubt this conclusion, read further and learn the real story of the conspiracy. The facts presented are all taken from the records of the investigation. No one is cited which was controverted or regarding which evidence was offered in rebuttal.

Incensed at the determination of Secretary Ballinger to conduct his department in accordance with the law rather than the dictates of Mr. Pinchot, the forester determined to drive the Secretary from the Cabinet. This he admitted on cross-examination, declaring that he regarded the Secretary as "one of the principal obstacles to conservation" and that "it was the duty of this country to get rid of an unfaithful public servant." Just what Mr. Pinchot here meant by conservation is best expressed in the testimony of George Otis Smith, director of the Geological Survey, an appointee of Theodore Roosevelt, a firm adherent of James R. Garfield and a loyal friend of conservation, who wrote, immediately after the conservation meeting at Spokane, "The whole conservation movement is now linked up with Mr. Pinchot's views on the subject, so that orthodoxy in the cause means agreement with Mr. Pinchot. As I now look at it, any issue is to be raised that can be made against Secretary Ballinger, not because of that issue, but because Secretary Ballinger is to be overthrown because he opposes Pinchot's way of conserving. . . . I am afraid that well-meaning conservationists are using the devil's own means to fight the 'interests.' . . . Back of it all, try to hide as they may, is the issue of whether control shall be exercised by legislation and the making of law or by administration and the construction of law."

During Secretary Garfield's administration, Overton W. Price, Pinchot's assistant and chief lieutenant, told Director Smith to "go ahead" without the authority of Secretary Garfield on work which Mr. Pinchot wanted done; and because Director Smith

persisted in making a recommendation to Secretary Garfield in accordance with his conception of the law, Mr. Pinchot threatened him, saying, "You ought not to stand on the strict interpretation of the statute," and, "It will hurt your bureau if this matter is shown up to the reporters." So it will be seen that the methods of the chief forester and his readiness to



PRESIDENT TAFT.

He has defeated a general attack upon his administration which became evident as soon as it was ascertained that the President could be neither persuaded nor bulldozed into upholding—not conservation, but Pinchotism.—Copyrighted, Moffett Studio.

resort to the power of the press to carry his ends are not new.

Early in the Taft administration Secretary Ballinger found that a subterfuge was being resorted to to conserve water-power sites. Such sites were being withdrawn as "ranger stations," where no stations were either needed or intended. Every such order in effect contained a lie and Judge Ballinger

"unless any specific act has been prohibited either 'by the Constitution or by legislation.'"

Acting on that concept, Mr. Garfield had withdrawn millions of acres from entry. To President Taft and Secretary Ballinger, both of whom had rendered honorable service on the bench, that concept was not only untenable, but actually abhorrent. On the advice of the President, Secretary Ballinger released lands so withdrawn. Subsequently a much smaller area, although ample to conserve all power sites, was withdrawn, not because the President and the Secretary had changed their legal opinion, but because, as President Taft said in his letter to ex-Secretary Garfield, "I think this is a considerable stretch of the Secretary's power; but I have been willing, in view of its previous exercise, to continue it, with respect to more definitely ascertained water-power sites, until I can bring the matter sharply to the attention of Congress." This action of Judge Ballinger aroused the fiery zeal of the reformer, who was at once chief of the Forest Service and chairman of the National Conservation Commission; and, moreover, it enabled him to convince Mr. Garfield that his administration was being attacked and so to enlist Mr. Ballinger's predecessor in the conspiracy.

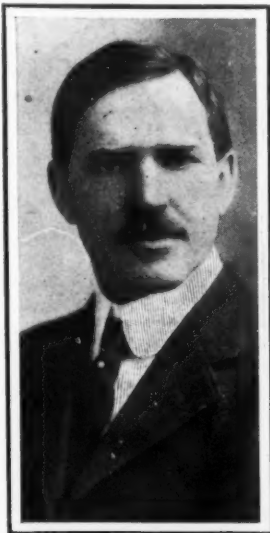
When Secretary Ballinger attempted to secure information regarding "the more definitely ascertained water-power sites," he found the Reclamation Service wholly lacking such data or the means of obtaining them, and he had to go to the Geological Survey, which had been for years measuring streams and making topographic maps. Then Director Newell, of the Reclamation Service, was persuaded that Secretary Ballinger had reflected on his bureau. Before going to the Spokane meeting, however, Mr. Newell virtuously declared of Secretary Ballinger, "So long as I am working for him, I will take no action against him." But after the Spokane convention, when his subordinate, E. T. Perkins, told Mr. Newell he should not indicate that Mr. Ballinger was responsible for the so-called "Black tent" lectures, as he had not had anything to do with them, Mr. Newell replied, "I want to make Ballinger the goat." And so we have the triumvirate, Pinchot, Garfield and Newell, all following their leader in the pleasing pastime of destroying Judge Ballinger's reputation, driving him from public life dishonored and seeking to injure the Taft administration.

George Otis Smith refused to join the conspiracy. It was on the 23d of July, 1909, that Mr. Pinchot called Mr. Smith into his office and calmly told him Mr. Ballinger was "a yellow dog," that he was "the greatest enemy of the cause," and finally, when Mr. Smith refused to "come over to my [Pinchot's] side," warned him that he was a "marked man"; and in September, after the President and the Attorney-General had found the Glavis charges baseless, Price announced to Mr. Smith, regarding Mr. Ballinger, "If we do not get him one way, we will get him another."

It was at the Spokane (Wash.) irrigation congress that the conspiracy was brought out into the open. Pinchot, mark you, was describing Judge Ballinger as "a yellow dog," etc., before he had ever heard of the charges concerning the Cunningham coal claims. Those he learned of from Glavis, special agent of the Land Office, in August, when he went West to attend the Spokane convention. With what avidity he seized on them, the steps he took to bring them to the attention of the President, his order to the assistant law officer of his bureau, Shaw, to go to Chicago and collaborate with Glavis in preparing a statement for the President, etc., are all well known. The President, on September 13th, 1909, wrote Secretary Ballinger, saying, "I have examined the whole record most carefully and have reached a very definite conclusion. . . . It is sufficient to say that the case attempted to be made by Mr. Glavis embraces only shreds of suspicions without any substantial evidence to sustain his attack." The President completely exonerated Judge Ballinger and his associates and ordered the dismissal of Glavis "for filing a disingenuous statement." To Mr. Pinchot the President wrote a most friendly letter, reiterating his opinion and saying, "I have reached this conclusion only after a very full consideration of Glavis's statement. . . . But I never reached a conclusion based on a stronger conviction than this one is. . . . I write this to urge upon you that you do not make Glavis's cause yours. . . . I have been greatly

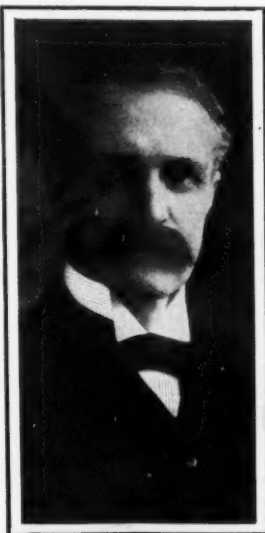
Mr. Glavis embraces only shreds of suspicions without any substantial evidence to sustain his attack." The President completely exonerated Judge Ballinger and his associates and ordered the dismissal of Glavis "for filing a disingenuous statement." To Mr. Pinchot the President wrote a most friendly letter, reiterating his opinion and saying, "I have reached this conclusion only after a very full consideration of Glavis's statement. . . . But I never reached a conclusion based on a stronger conviction than this one is. . . . I write this to urge upon you that you do not make Glavis's cause yours. . . . I have been greatly

(Continued on page 121.)



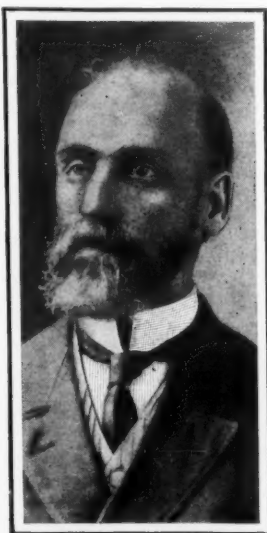
JAMES R. GARFIELD.

Secretary of the Interior under the Roosevelt administration, who, with Mr. Pinchot, aided in inducing a department clerk to reveal portions of confidential correspondence of his superior, Secretary Ballinger. This incident is typical of methods employed. Copyright, 1907, Harris & Ewing.



GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Who has been one of the leaders in the unsuccessful conspiracy to discredit the administration. Mr. Pinchot after being dismissed by President Taft inaugurated a more or less organized effort to further his plans, but failed to create the impression that the President was not in sympathy with conservation.



FREDERICK H. NEWELL.

Who, as Director of the United States Reclamation Service, was unable to secure information for Secretary Ballinger regarding water-power sites. Mr. Ballinger's request for information was taken as a reproof to the Reclamation Department, and later another recruit was added to the conspiracy.



# Pictorial Record of Important News



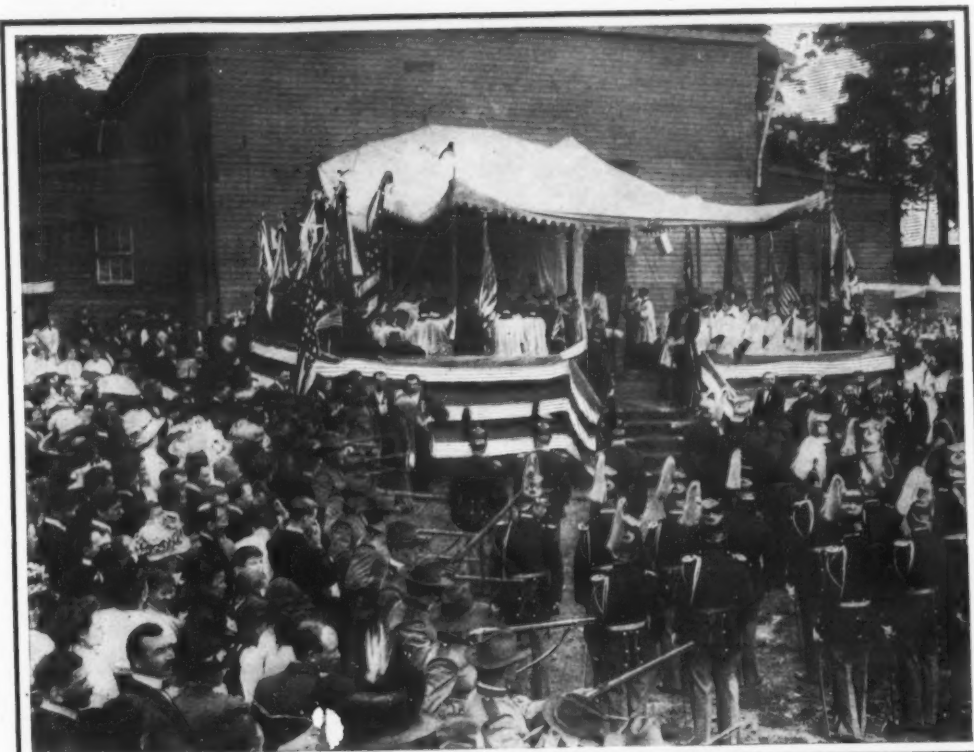
MANIAC DRIVES A LOCOMOTIVE TO DESTRUCTION.

On July 19th, near Norwich, N. Y., an insane man after a wild ride on a stolen engine crashed into two empty freight cars and then disappeared unhurt.



RAILROAD CATASTROPHE NEAR JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

A peculiar accident which occurred on July 4th, caused by a collision of the engine with a cow on the tracks. The engineer and fireman were killed.



A NOTABLE POLISH CELEBRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Poles gathered at an open-air mass to commemorate the Polish victory at Grunwald and Tannenberg in 1410, when King Vladislaus Jagiello, the Lithuanian Prince, destroyed the power of the Teutonic Knights. The celebration, participated in by Poles all over the United States, was the five hundredth anniversary of the victory.



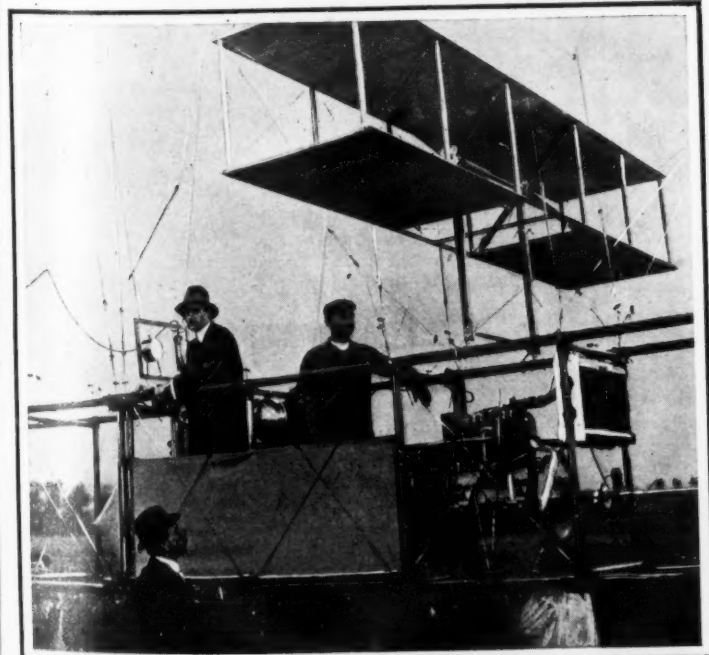
A MONOPLANE DISASTER.

The wreck of M. Wachter's flying machine at Rheims, France. The aviator fell from a distance of over 500 feet and was killed instantly.



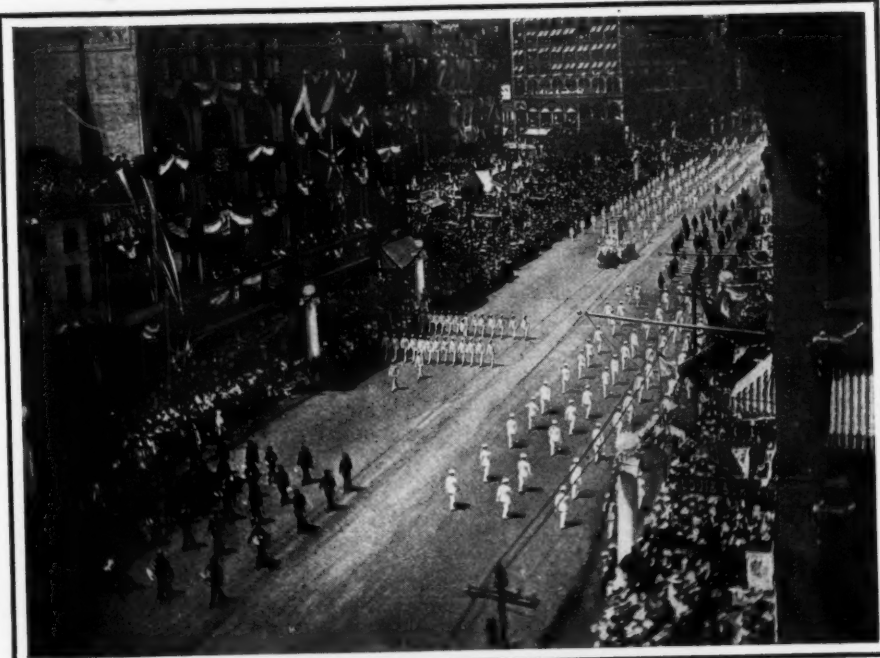
JUST BEFORE THE FATAL FLIGHT.

M. Wachter giving the signal for the start of his aerial dash which resulted in the unfortunate accident in which he lost his life.



AN AIRSHIP FERRY FOR NEW YORK SOCIETY FOLKS.

The pilot box of the French dirigible which has been imported to this country to make regular trips with passengers between Narragansett Pier and Newport, R. I. The distance is eleven miles.



THE ELKS' PRIZE MARCHING SOCIETY.

The Battle Creek B. P. O. E. drill team which won the first prize (\$500) at Detroit, Mich., during the recent annual convention parade. This photograph shows the Battle Creek Elks' band, drill team and "food town" float.



# THE FOURTH JEWEL

By Henry Albert Phillips

Illustrated by George F. Kerr.



I AM WRITING this in jail. Before I finish my narrative I hope to be able to tell *why* I am here. At present writing I can only tell *how* I got here.

Perhaps you've already read about the Archibald affair in some saffron-tinted journal, which confidently asserts in mod-

est poster-type that the

GENUINE JEWEL ROBBER IS JAILED!

garnished with my picture photographed from imagination and spiced with full details. I and two others, however, know that the genuine robber is at large and that the jailbird is Jackson Norcross, an interested friend of the Archibalds. To put it more correctly, I am an admirer of Ellen Archibald. Seeing, as I thought, the splendid opportunity to win Ellen in a blaze of glory, I seized it—and here I am!

In case any one should read this who is unacquainted with the *place en scene*, Archibald's is the jewelry shop. There are a dozen larger and more palatial, but none so well stocked with bizarre gems of inimitable cut, waters and colors.

The merest accident led me to enter the place. I do not care for jewels, although I have enough unspent increment to buy them if I choose. But I must, indeed, have been unimpressible to beauty to have passed by the three unmatched gems which lay unmounted on a slab of black plush in Archibald's windows. I shall call them the Trilogy, for there were an emerald, a sapphire and a blue diamond of rare coloring and purity. I had no sooner stopped, fascinated by their appearance, than I felt a sudden curiosity to know what they were worth.

I stepped inside and a young lady came forward.

"A great desire has come over me," I said un-

ceremoniously, "to possess those three splendid stones in the window there—the sapphire, diamond and emerald. Will you show them to me?"

"Certainly," said she pleasantly, and I looked up, caught by the music in the voice. I barely noticed a little man with a boyish face who seemed very much interested in my conversation. I recalled this later, when there was an urgent need of my recalling everything I knew about the place. What absorbed me at the moment was a new and great desire to count a fourth jewel of the Archibald establishment among my treasures.

That was my first meeting with Ellen Archibald. I acted strangely, I confess—said I'd call again and look at the jewels and sidled out of the door with marked confusion. Call I did—several times. If another clerk came to wait on me, I merely raised my eyebrows and nodded my head in the direction of the one beautiful girl of the establishment. "I'm waiting for the young lady, thank you," and did wait for her. Then I'd make inquiries as to setting the Trilogy. She told me that she often designed settings herself and if I'd drop in in a few days she would have some designs to show me. I was delighted, because the farce of asking inane questions about the stones had worn to tissue and I was at my wits' end for a reason to continue the courtship and get it out of the vicious commercial circle round which it spun.

A few days later I dropped in according to Miss Archibald's advice. Everybody in the place surveyed me with furtive scrutiny, I thought, particularly the man I had seen before lolling against a showcase. I felt his eyes sizing me up in a way that I resented. I realized, too, what a source of annoyance I must be to the girl herself as I looked into her worried eyes.

"I'll not bother to look at my favorites this morning," I said jauntily.

"You know, then!" she whispered anxiously, almost laying her hand on my arm.

"Know?" I asked, mystified.

"Why, the three jewels—" She stopped and for a full minute I felt her limpid eyes flow searchingly through my every vein. At length she sighed and said in a tone that made me tingle with pleasure, "I believe you, Mr. Norcross."

"But, I say, Miss Archibald—"

"I cannot tell you—here," she whispered, looking around furtively. "Oh, dear, where could I see you?"

My heart leaped wildly.

"Take lunch with me at Marcy's," I suggested.

"Very well—say at Marcy's—one o'clock. I'll meet you there. Please go now."



"I KISSED HER AS MUCH AS THE LAW WOULD ALLOW."

My head was so fuddled that I did not even cast a backward glance at the man smoking the cigar who had moved to within a few feet of us while we were talking.

I found her at Marcy's holding a table for two. My delight, however, was soon dampened by the trouble I saw in her eyes.

"No, don't order anything for me, please. I must hurry back at once. What I wish to tell you is that the three jewels have been stolen—and you are suspected!"

I actually reveled an instant in the note of deep concern in her voice before I exclaimed,

"The deuce!"

"I alone do not believe you—you took them. I'm sure you didn't."

"Thank you," I said, deeply moved. "Perhaps I can help you to recover them."

"No, no! *please* have nothing to do with them!" she implored, with a note of alarm that I only too readily misunderstood then. "They will bring you into trouble if you do. Smaller thefts have been going on for months and papa has employed the best private detectives in the city."

Immediately I recalled the man always lolling about the showcases.

"No harm will come to you if you take my advice. It is best I should go now. You'll remember what I asked, won't you, Mr. Norcross—please?"

And the smile she gave me had to do me through a lonely, thoughtful lunch which I had hoped she would share.

Ellen Archibald had unwittingly opened up the two deepest mines in my character—love for her and my overpowering predilection for any sort of detective work. I have been an amateur detective since childhood. If I do say it myself, I have shown remarkable aptitude for the work. My object has lain chiefly in privately causing the thief to give up stolen property and let him pass on his way, feeling certain I'd done him and society more good than a jail sentence could. Larceny is my specialty—or detecting it—and the case of the three jewels excited me with a fever for the game that was quite as thrilling as my love for Ellen Archibald. As a matter of fact, if I recovered the three jewels I felt sure of winning the fourth!

I have made a profound study of deduction and I was convinced on my next visit to Archibald's—where again I saw the detective lolling about, eying me with almost an amused twinkle of conquest in his eye, I thought—that that gentleman was a perfunctory student of Sherlock as set forth by A. Conan Doyle. Sherlock is all right on his hypothetical cases, but in reality those cases never exist. And as for the police detectives with their brutal system of third degree—if they get a weak mind to work on, be it innocent or guilty, he is convicted.

My theory is simpler. Only let me learn the trend of my suspect's home life, with its motives, objects and concerns, and I'll soon tell you if he lives under the shadow of dark deeds. I interview unsuspecting servants, housekeepers, neighbors, rela-

(Continued on page 117.)



"THE JEWELS HAVE BEEN STOLEN," SHE SAID.



# California and the Exposition

THE GOVERNOR TELLS WHY THE GOLDEN GATE CITY SHOULD CELEBRATE  
THE OPENING OF THE CANAL

By Governor James N. Gillett

**I**N 1914 the Panama Canal will be completed and two great oceans, which for centuries have rolled unceasingly, pounding and dashing and beating upon separate shores, almost within sound of each other's voice, and yet separated by an impenetrable barrier, will have at last come together and their waters will mingle in common. It is both fitting and proper that this great achievement, the greatest work of man, should be commemorated. And in no way can this be more appropriately done than by means of an international exposition, in which the nations of all the world may join and celebrate together the accomplishment of a feat which will bring universal good. While every section of our vast country is intensely interested in the canal, eagerly awaiting its completion, and will reap the benefit of its construction, the relation of the Pacific coast to the Panama Canal is especially significant. One of the principal reasons for building the canal was to bring the Pacific coast in closer touch with the rest of the United States and to develop the commerce of the Pacific Ocean—a commerce destined to be the greatest and most important in the world and from which our whole country will be greatly benefited.

We believe that an international exposition held in San Francisco will have a strong influence upon this commerce and will give to our country a great prestige over it. The trade of the Orient is to-day being eagerly sought by the nations of the world. The country which secures it will gain the mastery of the Pacific. This should and must be ours. In this great struggle for trade San Francisco will play a leading part. The commerce of the Pacific Ocean cannot be dominated by cities in the interior of the country or in any way distant from the scene of action. It must be dominated by one upon the field and in close touch with the situation. And this city is San Francisco, with its marvelous harbor, its commanding position—San Francisco, the "Queen of the Pacific." There are many reasons why such a celebration should be held in San Francisco. Situated as it is at the Golden Gate, facing the far East with its millions of population, San Francisco, because of its position and natural advantages, is the natural center through which will pass the trade and the commerce of a vast portion of our country with the Orient. This will include the Mississippi valley, the intermountain States and the Pacific slope.

The holding of the Panama exposition in San

Francisco will aid in the building up and development of the entire Pacific slope, from its Canadian line to Mexico—a great empire in extent, with its millions of fertile acres, rich mineral lands, magnificent forests, with a climate that cannot be excelled, capable of maintaining a great population and where the highest type of American citizenship can be attained. In coming to San Francisco people can, if they so choose, pass through the canal itself and see this wonderful work—something they will not be able to do if the exposition is held in the East. And the people of our country and all over the world will be especially interested in San Francisco. No city ever passed through so appalling a calamity; no city ever recovered so rapidly; no city before has shown such great pluck. It possesses in the highest degree the confidence, spirit and energy of American life and is ready and waiting to take its place among the great cities of the world. San Francisco has been fully reconstructed and is to-day a clean, modern, up-to-date city, full of life and energy. No city in the world has finer hotels and none is superior to our Palace, St. Francis and Fairmont.

For years San Francisco has made every effort possible to induce our government to build the Panama Canal; and ever since the announcement was made that work on the canal would commence, this energetic and enterprising city has been preparing to celebrate its completion by holding an international exposition never heretofore excelled. For this purpose its citizens will soon have subscribed \$7,500,000, the city will bond itself for \$5,000,000 or more and California will appropriate millions also. San Francisco asks no financial assistance from the national government—all it asks is recognition, so that foreign nations, through invitations extended by our President, may join in the exposition with us. The exposition must be a big one, covering every feature of trade, commerce, science, fine arts, industrial arts, education, agriculture, horticulture, etc. Such a fair our people are willing to give, and that, too, at their own expense. All we need or ask is the countenance of our government.

In the expositions held in the East, in the cities of Philadelphia, Chicago, Buffalo, St. Louis and other places, California has spent liberally of its money in making a fine exhibit of its resources and has helped to make their fairs attractive and successful. We believe now that our Eastern sister cities should aid us and that our claims should be supported. There are momentous questions on the Pacific coast for our people to solve. We must fight for the mastery of the Pacific, we must build up a great empire here in the West—each of which is to the advantage of our nation. We believe that such an exposition as we desire to give will accomplish in a large degree the results we are striving for, and, being so

important and of such interest to the whole country at large, we feel that we should have the full and undivided support of the government and that Congress should select San Francisco as the place, and the only place, at which to hold an international exposition celebrating the completion of the Panama Canal. To hold more than one exposition would work an injury to all.



HON. JAMES N. GILLETT,  
Governor of California, who tells why  
San Francisco deserves and demands  
the Panama Exposition.—Bushnell.



THE NEW SAN FRANCISCO.  
A typical scene, showing some of the splendid structures reared since the earthquake. The New Palace Hotel and Lotta's Fountain on Third and Market streets.

San Francisco has a pardonable pride in desiring to show to the world a city constructed not in part, but in whole, according to the highest architectural knowledge and designs of the twentieth century. San Francisco will, moreover, show to the world, by its hearty welcome, its profound gratitude and appreciation of the spontaneous and generous aid which the world gave in its hour of need. It has a climate in summer ideal for an exposition—the thermometer ranging from about fifty-six to seventy degrees, with no rains or storms to interfere. Those who wish an outing during the hot days of summer will find in California many delightful places. When tired with the exposition they can rest quietly on the ocean's shore and be invigorated by its cooling breezes; or they can visit the Yosemite and spend a few days surrounded by the most marvelous scenery in the world; or they can make a trip into the heart of the Sierras, at an elevation of over five thousand feet, and rest upon the shores of beautiful Lake Tahoe; or they can find seclusion at the base of snow-capped Shasta; or they may recline in our mighty forests beneath the shade of great monarchs that tossed their mighty branches in the storms when Abram watched his flocks on the plains of Shinar; or they may go to the south and walk through the beautiful orange groves and visit the old missions whose history and charm appeal to the finest sentiments of man.

We want people to visit us and our coast; we want them to understand the great possibilities that are offered to those seeking homes; we want the world to know of our fertile valleys; we want our valleys settled with thrifty people. An exposition in San Francisco of the size and character which it is proposed to have, if we secure government recognition, will bring to our shores all nations of the earth, besides thousands of our own people; and no one can come to California without having some desire to remain, and no one can leave without carrying away good impressions and good reports.



THE MOST MODERN CITY IN AMERICA.  
Looking up Market Street from Second Street,  
San Francisco.



THE REBUILDERS EMPHASIZED THE NOTE OF BEAUTY.  
The fine office building was carefully designed to make the city  
artistically attractive.

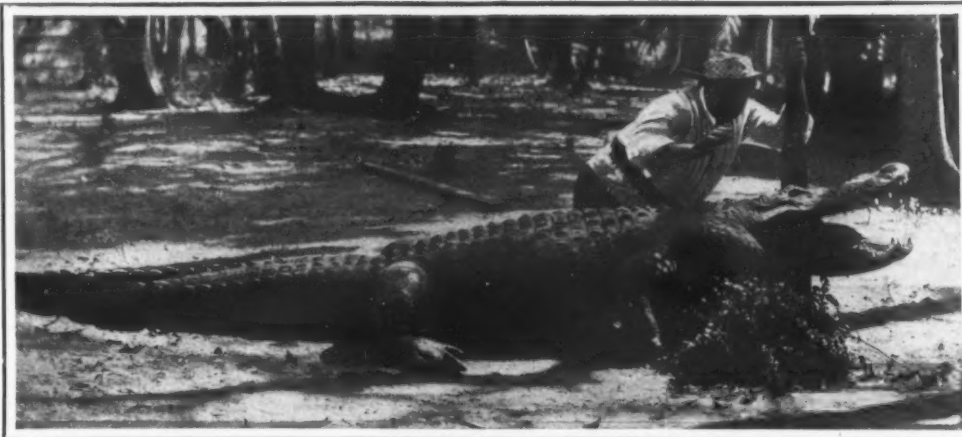


# What I Know about Alligators

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE SAURIANS, AS RELATED BY ALLIGATOR JOE, AT DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND

By Harriet Quimby

THERE are more things to be learned about alligators than one would think when gazing upon a horny-backed, shovel-nosed reptile, lying listless on a mud bank or on the floor of his den. They are quite interesting creatures when all their qualities are known, but because of their unsociable nature it takes considerable time to become thoroughly acquainted with one. For instance, nearly every American has, at one time or another, seen an alligator in a park zoo or a traveling menagerie; yet it is safe to wager that not more than one out of many thousands, even among the keepers of the zoos and the showmen who are with their charges constantly, knows that an alligator can sing. After an intimate acquaintance with two baby alligators now three years old, and which I consider entirely civilized, the fact that they possess this accomplishment is surprising news. Nevertheless it is true, for there is no better authority on alligators in this country than Joseph Warren Frazee, alias Alligator Joe, who has lived all his life among them and for thirty-three years has made his living by conducting an alligator farm. Joe's home is not far from the mysterious Everglades, in lower Florida. At the present time he is one of the special attractions in Dreamland Park, Coney Island, where he has



ALLIGATOR JOE SINGING THE LARGEST OF HIS PETS TO SLEEP.

thirty-five to eighty in a nest at one time, are hatched out by the steam which comes up through the mud as much as by the sun. Around the nest a pile of grass is laid, sometimes as high as six feet, and from a distance resembles a stack of hay. The mother 'gator has her den near by. She makes it by burrowing into a bank of soft mud, and sometimes it is seventy feet or more inland. The only way to get her out of a den like that is to take a long steel rod and thrust it down the tunnel, which is always slanting. When the 'gator feels the prodding she will come out to see what the trouble is. It takes alligator eggs two months and six days to

fierce battle, which continued for half an hour or more, one mother was so crippled that she could not swim and the other mother made off with every blessed young one.

"Alligators grow to be two thousand years old. The oldest on my farm at present is Jerry, who came from the Nile River and is estimated to be eighteen hundred and forty-six years old. After the hundredth year an alligator is supposed to add one horn to his back every year, and in this way their ages are estimated. I have thousands of baby alligators at my farm. They measure about six inches in length and I sell them for souvenirs. The alligator

they are a month or two old they look out for themselves by catching bugs, mosquitoes and flies. A mother 'gator, unlike most mothers, will claim every little 'gator in sight, whether it is hers or not. Once, when I was hunting on the Keys, I saw a mother and her brood coming down a little stream. About a hundred yards up, another one, with a lot of little ones, crawled out on the bank. 'Gators are always ready for a fight and in a moment these two were at each other, lashing the water and sending the little ones flying in every direction. Their huge mouths were locked together like two clothespins and their tails were slapping at each other with enough force to kill an elephant. After a



A FAMILY OF SEMINOLE INDIANS WHO MAKE THEIR LIVING BY CATCHING ALLIGATORS AND PREPARING THEIR SKINS FOR THE MARKET. THEY LIVE IN THE HEART OF THE EVERGLADES AND VISIT MIAMI ONLY SEMI-ANNUALLY.



ALLIGATOR JOE, WHOSE REAL NAME IS JOSEPH WARREN FRAZEE, BRINGING A COUPLE OF WINTER VISITORS DOWN THE MIAMI RIVER FROM A HUNTING EXPEDITION IN THE EVERGLADES.



THE EVERGLADE HOME OF ALLIGATOR JOE'S SEMINOLE INDIAN ASSISTANTS USED WHILE CAPTURING AND LASSOING THE SAURIANS INTENDED FOR EXHIBITION PURPOSES.

a miniature alligator farm, with a stock of over two thousand saurians which he exhibits to visitors. If New Yorkers who visit Dreamland go away ignorant about alligators, it is not the fault of this interesting Floridian, who is full of information and is exceedingly good-natured when requested to part with it.

"An alligator song is something like this," explained Joe, as he threw back his chin and emitted from his throat and half-closed lips a peculiar, flute-like melody sounding more like wind reeds than anything that I can think of. "Only the old ones sing," continued Joe, "and they do it only when they are entirely contented. After a good meal one will crawl out on a bank and, lying perfectly still under the broiling sun, will sing for hours at a stretch. Often in hunting for them in the Everglades I have been attracted by this noise, which is different from anything else that I have ever heard." By imitating the song Joe can put an entire den of alligators to sleep in less than five minutes. There is apparently something peculiarly hypnotic in the melody, for by catching a lively young reptile, turning him on his back and making the sound with the mouth close to the creature's throat, he will lie still, apparently asleep, for many hours, unless he is awakened.

"An alligator's nest is an interesting thing," said Joe. "Wild alligators build their nest on the bank of a river or in some marshy place. They are made of mud, saw grass and leaves and mold. They are sort of natural incubators, for the eggs, which are laid from

hatch. When the little ones come out, the mother calls them together by a noise which is something between a cluck and a grunt, and they all scramble down from the nest to her den. If it is on the edge of a river, the den is filled with minnows. As the mother enters the den she swishes her tail around with terrific force, killing the smallest fish, and when they float the little alligators nab them up.

"A mother alligator will sometimes have four or five dens and she takes her brood from one to another, repeating the swishing process in each one until the young ones have had a full meal. After

works his head and tail in perfect harmony," continued Joe. "It is his ability to slap his head and tail together like huge pinchers that causes fear among trainers. It is in this way that the alligator secures his food. He crawls upon the bank, where the sun dries him out until he has the appearance of an old log, thus deceiving other animals, which will approach him and crawl over his body unsuspectingly. When one does this, he throws his head and tail together with lightning rapidity and the victim is caught in a trap.

"An alligator and a frog are the only two creatures without gills that I have ever known to stay under water for days at a stretch without coming to the surface for air. A big alligator can stay under water for five days without once coming to the top. I have never heard it scientifically explained, but my theory is that an alligator has a sort of air condenser in his interior. When he breathes, the air goes through his lungs and comes back to his throat to be freshened. An alligator can go for many months without food. I have one at the present time that lost a lower jaw in a battle with another, and it seems to be as healthy now as it was many months ago, although it has subsisted entirely upon water."

Alligator Joe has forty crocodiles in his collection. The main difference between the crocodile and the alligator is that the former's teeth interlock, while the latter's upper jaw projects over the under. Either of the species can run faster than a man for two hundred yards.



ALLIGATOR JOE AND HIS YOUNG WIFE SHOWING A BABY ALLIGATOR TO INTERESTED VISITORS AT THE MINIATURE ALLIGATOR FARM IN DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND.



# The Romance of a Famous Painter

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FROM THE LIFE OF CHARLES SCHREYVOGEL, WHO BECAME FAMOUS IN A DAY AND IS NOW THE GREATEST LIVING AMERICAN PORTRAYER OF WESTERN LIFE

By Clarence Richard Lindner

ON THE brink of the chasm of oblivion, Frederic Remington arrested the course of the American Indian, that future peoples might know of the picturesque race that held the continent before the white man's civilization effaced them. Remington has followed his beloved people over the Great Divide, his brush is stilled, but Charles Schreyvogel lives to continue the tale. Historian of a romantic people, Charles Schreyvogel's own life has been steeped in the very essence of romance. "Genius lives on the heights or in the depths—there is no middle ground." From the depths of obscurity and want, in one day he climbed to the pinnacle of renown. An unknown artist who hawked his wares from door to door, in one brief moment he became famous as the winner of the foremost prize which the National Academy has to bestow. But let us have his story in its true sequence.

Mr. Schreyvogel was born in New York City in 1861. Later, when he was very young, his family removed to Hoboken, N. J. Early he displayed an artistic bent. His parents, however, practical, hard-headed workers, gave him no encouragement. To them art was synonymous with starvation, so they set themselves against the boy's indulgence in his passionate hobby. You recall, perhaps, Michael Angelo's experiment with the tail of a cat when necessity pressed hard upon him and put brushes beyond his reach. Young Schreyvogel was on the verge of repeating history many times. Finally his parents realized that he would take interest in naught but art. The father decided, then, to turn his talents into practical channels. Charles was apprenticed to an engraver and die sinker. The work was distasteful. He abandoned it and obtained employment with a lithographer. He became proficient at this new trade very rapidly and, as his earnings increased apace, no further remonstrance was offered by the family.

Work in the shop was wearisome and confining, but the young artist persevered. Each Sunday, however, and holiday found him in the suburbs, sketching from nature. He was fortunate, at this critical period, in meeting H. August Schwabe, an artist of high attainments and wide repute, who gave him much valuable instruction. The warm friendship begun in the days of Schreyvogel's youth still continues. In 1887 Mr. Schwabe and Dr. Fischer, who recognized in Schreyvogel a talent far beyond commonplace, sent him to Munich, where he studied for three years. Marr and Kirschbach were his masters. He returned to Hoboken in 1890, an accomplished



CHARLES SCHREYVOGEL.

The white light of Fame flashed upon him suddenly, but found him capable, nevertheless, of continuing a work of more than artistic importance.

draughtsman and colorist, with an ambition that would recognize no obstacle.

Since the days of his early boyhood he has been a reader of lurid tales of Western border life. In 1893 he was enabled to visit Ignacio, the Ute reservation in Colorado, and parts of Arizona. That visit proved his inspiration. He was fired with an ambition to see it all and to paint it. He visited army posts and reservations, sketching types and scenes, until he was imbued with the spirit of the wild, adventurous life of the frontier.

Charles Schreyvogel's first important production was a series of spirited canvases depicting the life of the frontier troops. But he was not a man of means in those days. His painting must needs be supplemented with quick sketches that he sold to lithograph firms for sums just large enough to grant him daily subsistence. Fortune did not favor him always. One day in 1900, in dire extremity, he offered a canvas, "My Bunkie," to a lithographic firm

that used such productions for calendar decorations. The bargain was all but consummated when the lithographer found that the picture could not be reduced to the dimensions required and rejected it. Schreyvogel needed funds and needed them badly. He sought permission to hang the picture in an East Side restaurant in New York, hoping that some patron of the place might become interested in it and offer to purchase it for a small sum. The restaurant keeper's appreciation of art seems to have been confined to lurid chromos of "The Rock of Ages" or "The Farmer's Evening Meal," for the picture was never hung there. In utter discouragement the artist sought a place to dispose of his work. Some of his friends urged him to send it to the annual exhibit of the National Academy of Design, which was to open shortly. Schreyvogel smiled, but after many urgent appeals he reluctantly consented. He had no hope that it would be accepted. It was accepted, however, and, immediately the exhibit opened, "My Bunkie" became the most popular work on the walls. Laymen and artists acclaimed the artist a master. The Thomas B. Clark prize, the most important one which the academy has to bestow, was awarded it. The next day the newspapers heralded a new star in the artistic firmament and the first news that the artist received of his honor was the reading in a morning newspaper the captions, "Unknown Artist Leaps into Fame," "Struggling Artist Becomes Famous."

To Schreyvogel it seemed like a fairy tale. He rubbed his eyes and gazed about him as though Aladdin's genii had wavered in midair before him for an instant and dropped some shining prize at his feet and then had vanished into darkness. He looked again, fearful lest the strain of disappointment and struggle had made him subject to hallucination. That was the beginning of success. His canvases, many of which had been hawked about to find but cold reception, were sought by collectors. Magazines vied with each other in securing contracts for his future work. Steadily he worked on, rejecting opportunities offered for "journalistic" art. He kept his ideals ever before him, developing his work carefully and well. Many of his canvases occupy positions of honor in museums and galleries. "Custer's Demand," a study of Indians and border troops, with the Michigan hero as its central figure, hangs in the Corcoran Gallery, in Washington. Upon special request of the commissioners it was sent to the St. Louis exhibition, where it was awarded a medal.

He is in the prime of life now. His work is maturing, improving, and when the book of the deeds of men is done, it will be recorded that Charles Schreyvogel, artist and historian, painted the thing as he saw it, "for the God of Things as they are."

## WHERE THE DOORS NEVER CLOSE

A PEEP INTO THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB AT WASHINGTON, WHERE GATHER MEN WHO REPRESENT EVERY NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTRY

By Robert D. Heintz

EVERY little while the Washington date line is identified with the doings of a comparatively new and unique organization, the National Press Club. It has become a rendezvous for men of public life. After a trifle more than two years of existence, the club is recognized as a sort of newspaper salon, in the best sense of that term. It is not strait-laced, neither is it Bohemian. The organization is conducted on sane and sensible lines and comprises a center for newspaper workers and for those men who shape the intellectual activities of the continent. The President occasionally drops in. One afternoon, following a long walk into the country, Mr. Taft came in rough attire which Presidents affect when they tramp into Maryland or Virginia for exercise and forgetfulness of office cares. Speaker Cannon, Champ Clark, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley and Gifford Pinchot were among the speakers one night when each man told of his hobby. Cabinet officials come with tolerable frequency. Secretaries Meyer, Ballinger and MacVeagh have



THE MEN WHO DIRECT ONE OF THE COUNTRY'S MOST IMPORTANT CLUBS.

Board of Governors of the National Press Club, of Washington, D. C. Standing, left to right: J. Russell Young, Washington Times; Thomas Kirby, Washington Times; Scott C. Bone, Washington Herald; Louis W. Strayer, Pittsburgh Dispatch. Sitting, left to right: Arthur C. Johnson, Washington Post, Secretary; G. A. Lyon, Jr., Washington Star, Treasurer; Arthur J. Dodge, Minneapolis Tribune and Kansas City Journal, President; Ernest G. Walker, Boston Herald, Chairman of Board; Elmer E. Paine, Associated Press, Vice-President.—Photograph by Harris & Ewing.

enjoyed the hospitality of the club. Postmaster-General Hitchcock is one of the limited list of associate members. Governor Harmon, of Ohio, is always seen at the club when he comes to the capital. He and Governor Hadley, of Missouri, were guests at a "Governors' night" during the winter.

Ambassador James Bryce is a most welcome caller. He helped start the club upon its career. Oscar S. Straus, ambassador to Turkey, and Baron Kogora Takahira, former ambassador from Japan, are among the diplomats who have graced informal gatherings there. Dr. Cook was introduced to the newspaper men of Washington there not long after he had been tendered the freedom of New York City. The explorer graciously signed a North Pole cartoon at the club, which hangs with the most valuable collection of "originals" in this country. Commander Peary came at a subsequent date, as did Sir Ernest Shackleton, who made one of the most interesting talks heard within the club's walls. Colonel Henry Watterson

(Continued on page 119.)





"GOING FOR REINFORCEMENTS."



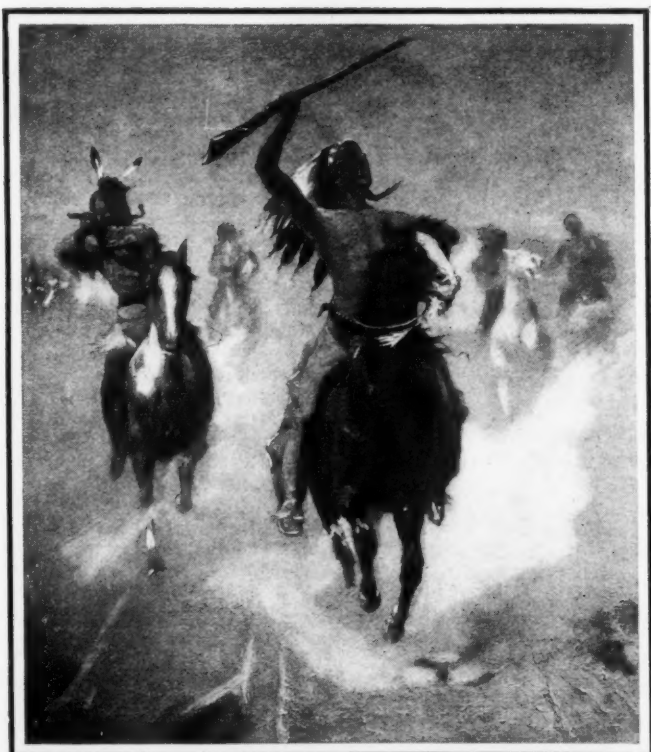
"THE SILENCED WAR WHOOP."



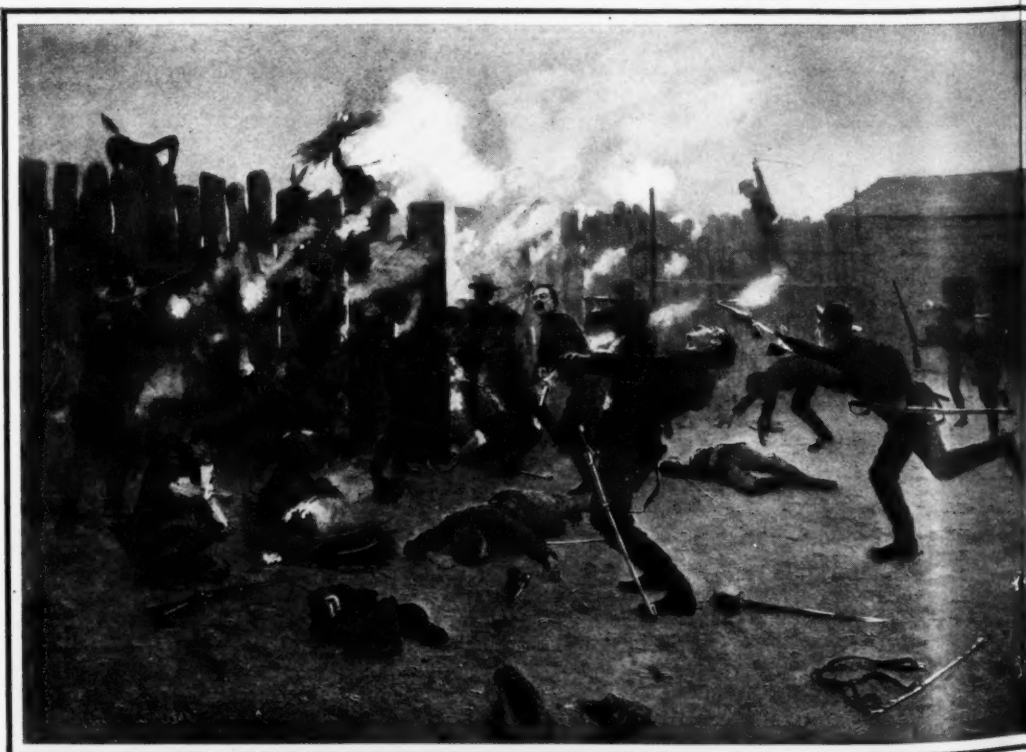
"BREAKING THROUGH THE CIRCLE."



"MY BUNKIE." (WINNER OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN PRIZE FOR 1906. IT FOCUSED THE ATTENTION OF THE WORLD OF ART UPON AMERICAN ARTISTS.)



"A HOT TRAIL."



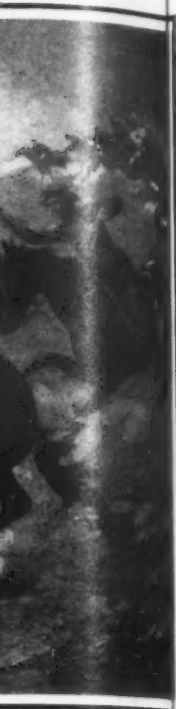
"DEFENDING THE STOCKADE."

## America's Greatest Living Interpreter

The remarkable art of Charles Schreyvogel on whose shoulders has fallen the mantle of Frederic Remington. He is more than a historian of the Indian. He has seized the significant thing out of the lives of the stanchest band of soldiers that we have and extended the boundaries of empire for a growing nation. He has seized the significant thing out of the lives of the stanchest band of soldiers that we have and extended the boundaries of empire for a growing nation. He has seized the significant thing out of the lives of the stanchest band of soldiers that we have and extended the boundaries of empire for a growing nation.

Pictures copyrighted by Charles Schreyvogel. (See Mr. Schreyvogel's book, "The Indian War.")





"LOST DISPATCHES."



"A FIGHT FOR WATER."

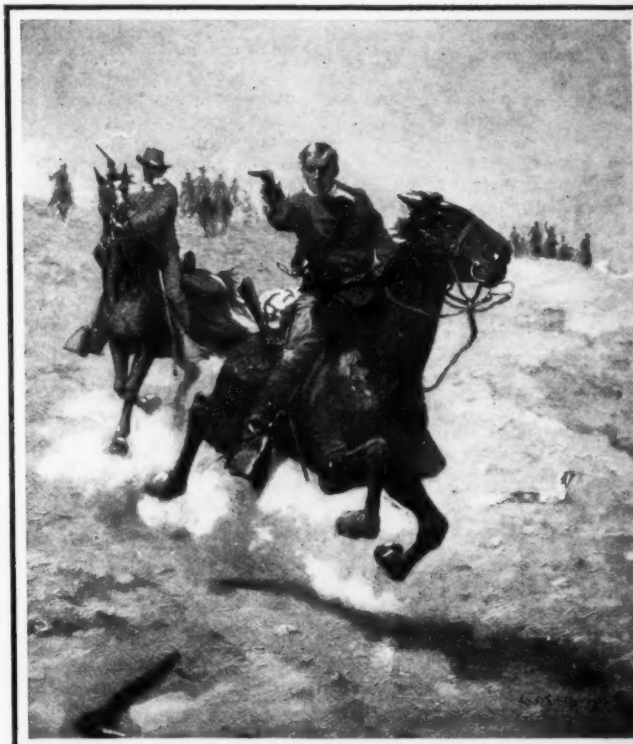


"ATTACK AT DAWN."

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN PRIZE, 1900, AND THE PAINTING WHICH FIRST  
ATTENTION OF THE WORLD OF ART UPON MR. SCHREYVOGEL'S GENIUS.)



"IN SAFE HANDS."



"DEAD SURE."

## Living Interpreter of the Old West

a historian of the Indian. He is giving us an invaluable record of those parlous days of the Western frontier, when a handful of brave men blazed the path for civilization  
best band of soldiers that we have produced yet, and has transferred that life to canvas, that it may remain as a reminder that the bravery and sacrifice of just that kind  
k of the deeds of men is done, it will be recorded that Charles Schreyvogel, artist and historian, painted the thing as he saw it, "for the God of Things as they are."  
by Charles Schreyvogel. (See Mr. Lindner's appreciation on page 111)



# Things of Interest to Women

By Frances Frear

## HIGH-SCHOOL SOCIETIES AND GIRLS.

**A**S THE result of initiation in the Alpha Alpha Society, of the Bridgeport (Conn.) High School, a sixteen-year-old girl had to go to a sanitarium for persons suffering from nervous breakdown. Sugar-coated raw oysters, kerosene, macaroni boiled in soapsuds and a mixture of all three seasoned with catsup and tabasco constitute a bill of fare that is calculated to upset both the stomach and the nerves of one compelled to partake of it. State Representative Clark, father of the young victim, pressed the case before the board of education, and, after making a thorough investigation, the board voted to stamp out absolutely all secret societies in the high school, the crusade to commence upon the opening of school next September. Fraternities are of doubtful wisdom, even in colleges, some colleges never having permitted them; but there can be no doubt that they are altogether unwise among high-school students. An incident like the one at Bridgeport is reason sufficient for their abolition, but time and again there have been tales of immoralities and excesses coming from such high-school organizations too appalling to be put into type.

That secret societies were ever allowed to come into existence among boys and girls who may still be described as of "tender years" is in itself an indictment of parents. Had fathers and mothers been true to their parental duties; their children would not have desired to organize secret societies. When a sixteen-year-old girl cannot take her mother into her confidence about everything, there is something amiss in the relations of mother and daughter. But, granting the existence of such societies, the disgraceful reports that have come from many of them could hardly have been possible if the children had proper influences about them at home. Most mothers will feel better satisfied to send their daughters to high schools where secret abominations are not allowed, and it is to be hoped the movement will spread throughout the entire country.

## LET YOUR CHILDREN PLAY TENNIS.

One of the safest and most pleasure-giving sports for your children during the summer months is tennis. If you are wise mothers and have a piece of lawn large enough to accommodate a tennis court, sacrifice your flowers and shrubbery and give your youngsters a place where they may develop grace and lightness and pump any amount of fresh air into their lungs. For young girls, continued tennis playing during the summer days brings a sure reward in a marked improvement in their carriage at the end of the season, to say nothing of a fine brown complexion. Tennis is a consistent body developer, pro-

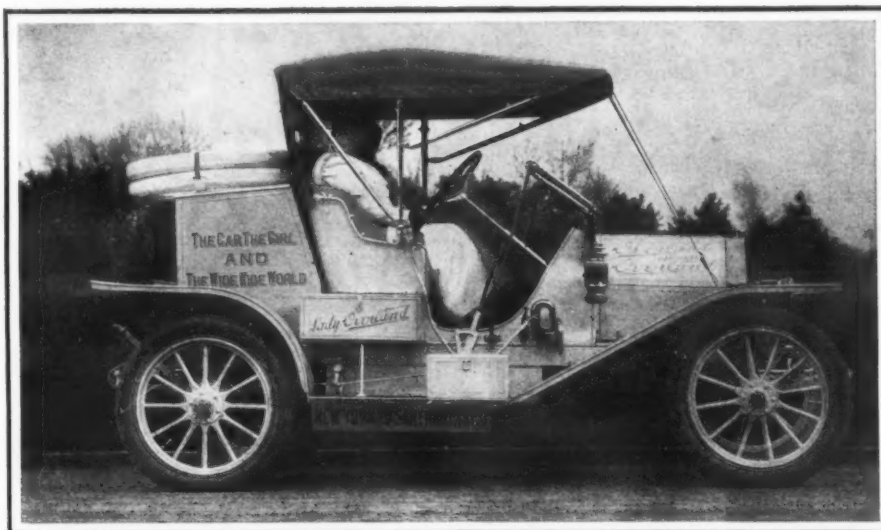
## HOW BURMESE WOMEN MARRY.

The ideas which the Burmese women hold about relations between the two sexes would set even the most civilized people to-day thinking. Their conceptions about women upset a great many ideas which we have held for many centuries. The Burmese woman makes love to man first. The marriage in Burma is civil and not religious. They fail to conceive what religion has to do with the marriage ceremony. They hold that it is a pure and simple partnership which, if not agreeable, may be dissolved at any time. A writer in an English review describes the situation further, as follows:

"With such ideas it is natural that they should hate the 'ceremony' of marriage. After marriage there is no outward symbol like a wedding ring on a Burmese woman's body. She does not even adopt her husband's family name, but retains her own. As religion is concerned with the soul only, the two sexes are on equal terms in life. They do not possess two laws, one for men only and the other for women as in Europe. As Burma was absolutely free from any kind of feudalism, women were never looked upon as the 'weaker sex,' and, therefore, the criminal law is the same for men and women there. The Burmese women have always been free from sacerdotal and secular dogmas alike. They do what they like, according to their own sweet will. They like to work, even if they are not obliged to do so. The husband has no right over the property which his wife might have possessed before marriage, nor over the property which she might acquire after marriage. The Bur-

mese woman can appear in law courts to represent her husband. In contracts with a third person she and her husband sign their names together. They can borrow money on joint security. Both husband and wife can sign deeds and lend money.

"Finally, if there is no longer any love between a married couple in Burma, they get the divorce even more quickly than they do in the United States. A great many ideals of the modern Western woman have been put into practice for centuries in Burma, where many a woman divorces her husband against his will."



THE FIRST WOMEN TO DRIVE FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO WITHOUT MALE ESCORTS.  
Miss Blanche Stuart Scott and Miss Philipps, touring through Toledo, O., on their way West.

vided that care is always taken not to go to extremes. Every muscle of the body is brought into play and the requirements of the game force contestants to a lightning-like quickness. This agility improves the mind as well as the body. If you build a court for your girls and boys, see to it that they play at least once a day. You probably will have no trouble along this line, however. If any friction arises it will be because the young ones are anxious to overdo the game. One fault pointed out by physicians with tennis is that it is sometimes apt to develop the right side of the body more than the left.

## Some Modern Business Methods

HOW THE SALESMAN'S ENERGY IS EXPLOITED.

By I. F. Ferris

**T**HE AVERAGE office employé envies the knight of the road, as he calls the drummer, and often wishes that he might exchange his ledger or entry book for what seems a more lucrative and interesting vocation. He sees the salesman ushered into the private office when he returns from a trip, knows that he even eats luncheon with "the boss" on occasion and notes his apparently never-failing fund of optimism and high spirits. A life on the road seems very attractive to the man behind the desk, but what he does not see is the treatment that is meted out to the salesman when the firm, for one reason or another, decides that it can do without his services; nor does the man dealing with figures realize that a steady position, with a fixed salary and work placed before one to perform, often looks as rosy to the salesman as the salesman's lot appears to the clerk. Leaving a drummer stranded in a strange town, far from his home and without a cent in his pocket is a favorite trick with many so-called business houses, especially the smaller concerns. One firm in New York was so noted for this practice that one day, when the head of the firm asked his bookkeeper if he would not like to go on the road and sell goods, that employé turned on him with the question, "Does that mean discharge or a promotion?" This man finally did start out, and from what he had seen of the experiences of other salesmen was able to be farsighted and take care of his own interests; and when he saw, as he thought, signs that the customary procedure was about to be gone through, he quietly began negotiations with another house and sent in his resignation a few weeks before he would have been dropped. But few men are so acquainted with the methods of the houses which engage them.

This same concern, a short time later, sent a man into new territory under the most satisfactory promises. He was to introduce their goods at any cost and at any expenditure of time and trouble, and he did so. When, at the end of the year, he had covered the territory once, he was patted on the back and praised for his work, and glittering assurances were given him as to what would be done for his

welfare if he increased the sales on his next trip. He did increase them, but toward the end of the second year the firm decided that the trade in this particular section was so well established that they could continue their hold on this salesman's customers by means of letters direct from the office, and they dropped him where he was, several hundred miles from his home and absolutely without money. The instant that was done, a typewriter girl was put to work sending out deftly worded letters and "special offers" to the trade this man had built up; and now, long after, the house is still realizing profit from the orders of the customers that this drummer made for them.

A Boston specialty dry-goods house started a salesman off on the road with a guarantee of expenses and a minimum salary, with promise of a bonus based upon his sales and payable at the end of a year. For nine months he worked hard in an endeavor to make a record, and then, while in Chicago, was coolly dropped. This man's home was in Maine, over a thousand miles from where he was abandoned, but the firm did not even provide him with transportation home. He was forced to walk out of his hotel with only the clothes he had upon his back, and after three months of odd jobs had managed to work his way as far as Baltimore. Here he got a job on the docks shucking oysters for shipment in barrels, and each day's pay yielded him just enough for a night's lodging and two meals. He stuck this out for a month and then finally appealed to his relatives, who came to his rescue and furnished funds with which to get back home. The firm never paid him a penny of the bonus promised, on the excuse that he did not complete a year of service, nor did they make good any of the expense that came out of his own pocket.

A manufacturing concern in New York has the trick of making a salesman break in new territory and then leaving him to walk out of a town as best he can, when they think they can handle the business from the office. Last fall they started a man out to cover a territory which the head of the firm had tried and failed to make produce. He was promised that every Saturday a check would be mailed him to

cover his expenses for the following week, so that he need lose no time, but could move rapidly as soon as he had finished a town. His own compensation was left open, to be adjusted on a percentage basis later. The salesman accepted the proposition, because he knew that he could handle the locality, and he made good in every particular; but suddenly and without notice the weekly check failed to arrive. Letters brought no response, and he was tied up with no money to move anywhere and with an unpaid hotel bill. He relates that he used to shiver every time he walked past the hotel desk, for fear that he would be asked to pay his bill. The firm filled orders that he took for two weeks after that, for he kept on working, in hopes that something would turn up to explain his plight; but they never acknowledged them nor paid one cent of the expense he sustained while waiting for the remittance that never came nor any of the commission earned up to that time. Of course they expect to retain the customers that this drummer made for them, but the fact that both he and his family were made to suffer did not appeal to these unscrupulous "business people." Here, again, the circularizing process was resorted to and a six-dollar-a-week typewriter girl flooded the customers with letters requesting further orders as soon as the salesman's checks ceased to appear.

The head of another manufacturing house used to playfully describe his office as "my school for salesmen," and his mode of operation was to hire ambitious young men for work in the office, keeping them there for a few months until they became used to the goods and the prices. Then, some morning, the victim would be called into the private office for a talk with the proprietor. Here he was flattered with remarks upon "his evident ability to handle greater things," was told that he must be "too ambitious to spend his life copying other people's orders," and the opportunities open to a successful salesman were painted in glowing colors. He was assured that his then salary would be continued and that the firm would pay his expenses, and as a preliminary he was given a list of names of old customers of the house

(Continued on page 121.)



# What the Notables Have To Say

## Is the Church Deserting the People?

Rev. Charles Stelzle, of New York.



REV. CHARLES STELZLE.  
He questions the church's readiness to apply its gospel to the people's present social and economic conditions.

**W**HEN thirty thousand industrial workers are lost every year, it means that there is something wrong in our industrial system. In some cases it is nothing short of murder. It is the business of the church to remedy this situation. We should talk less about building up the church and more about building up the people. The church is simply a means to an end and not an end in itself. As a matter of fact, however, the church is deliberately deserting the people in the most densely populated sections of the country. The church has long been saying that the gospel

that it preaches is a universal gospel. If the church believes that its gospel is adaptable to every nation, why does it flee when the foreigner comes in? The church has been declaring for many years that it alone holds the solvent for the great social problems which concern the people in the factories and tenements. But is the church honestly ready to apply this gospel to the social and economical conditions of the people?

### Tariff Did Not Raise Prices.

Congressman James Kennedy, of Ohio.

**N**O DUTY on foodstuffs was raised; duties on many articles of food were lowered. Beef and pork were reduced twenty-five per cent. and everything else in the line of foodstuffs, except flour, potatoes and eggs, was reduced. But, strange to say, the prices have gone up. You are paying the difference to the importers, who, instead of lowering prices, simply are pocketing the addi-

tional profit. These reductions on foodstuffs were forced into the bill by the so-called insurgents of the middle West. They have joined the importers in demanding still another revision downward on everything, except barley, wheat and beef, which they have to sell.

### No More Dreadnoughts Needed.

President Faunce, of Brown University.

**C**OLLEGE men and women can make no finer contribution to the life of their generation than by insistence that the laws already accepted as the basis of the single human life shall prevail as the basis of national life also. Let them resist the frenzied appeals for battleships made by the agents of those who want to build them. Let them show to the world that America, in its union of sovereign States, great and small, rich and poor, in one indissoluble republic, presents a model for a vaster federation of civilized nations, all leagued together to prevent any one from violating the peace and progress of all. Let no college graduate sleep cozily in one little corner of world's effort and fail to aid in achieving the greatest task now before humanity. Let every man who calls himself in any measure educated help to banish the craze for greater armament and to establish henceforth the obligatory arbitration of all international disputes.

### We Are Governed to Death.

Ex-Senator J. C. Spooner, of Wisconsin.

**W**E HAVE heard a great deal about a new national Department of Public Health and I want to say that I believe that we have already too many departments. I knew of the plan when I was in Congress; we heard a lot about it then. But I knew then and I know now that if we had a Department of Public Health the coterie which for years has been pushing the project would be at the head of it and we would be regulated to death. Each system of medicine should regulate its membership according to the best ideas of that system. That would be better than governmental legislation, for it is the God's truth that we are being governed to death. The medical profession for years has offered the finest example of unselfish service for the public good and I want to see it kept out of politics.

## The Passing of the Old Hotel.

Simeon Ford, the well known New York hotel proprietor.



SIMEON FORD.  
With the passing of the old hotel, he says, goes much of the traveler's comfort and peace.—Copyright by J. E. Purdy, Boston.

**I**T IS too bad that the old hotel is so scarce in a way, for there is much comfort and peace to be derived by being around one of them. In your old hotel Mr. Traveler may turn completely around without having to pay five cents. He can put on his hat without giving up a nickel. If he drops his umbrella, he does not have to part with a dime to have it recovered. He may scrub his hands in the washroom of the old hotel without having somebody buzzing in his ears, asking if the water is satisfactory and collecting money to hand him the towel, which is on the shelf in front of him. He may part his hair, if he has any, without paying demurrage. He may smoke, write a letter, go where he pleases and be glad that life is not all marble slabs and gilt bell-boys. It is such a fine thing to have an old hotel.

### Sand in Our Gear Box.

Major J. C. Hemphill, Editor Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.

**T**HE WHOLE plan of human society seems to have "sand in its gear box." It started away back in the day of Cain and Abel and has kept up ever since. It stands out in the strongest light in the church. We have all seen, probably, great processions, with bishops, priests and other clergy, in magnificent array, singing, "The Church's One Foundation Is Jesus Christ, the Lord," and Jesus Christ Himself would not be able to recognize in all this make-believe any one bearing the least resemblance to any of the fisherfolk He gathered about Him to spread the glad tidings that a new Light had come into the world.

## Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest

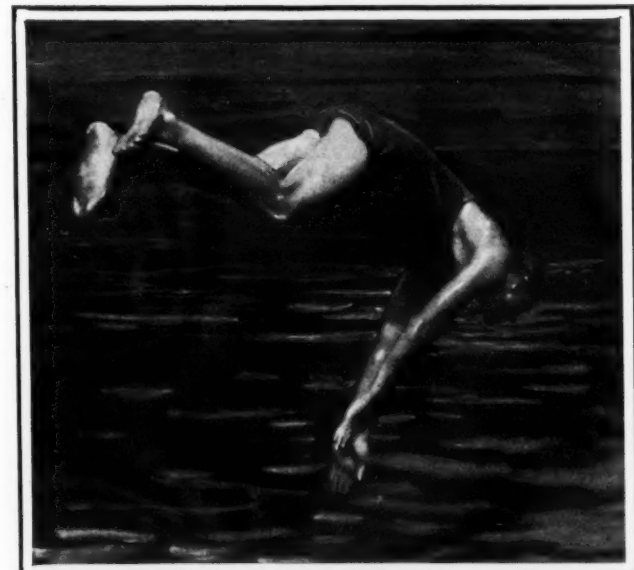
SPAIN WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, NEW JERSEY THE SECOND AND MINNESOTA THE THIRD



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) GLEANING A HARVEST FROM THE SEA.  
Cuban refiners transporting a load of newly dried sponges.  
Harold M. Emery, Spain.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) GIRLS WANTED!  
Tables turned at the summer hotel, where, contrary to custom, there are more men than girls.  
Sumner W. Matteson, Minnesota.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) THE FIRST PLUNGE OF THE SEASON.  
For a thrilling moment suspense pumps the heart in trip-hammer blows, then a delicious freshness and confidence.—H. D. Blauvelt, New Jersey.



THE RUSSET PASTURES OF "MERRIE ENGLAND."  
Sheep-shearing time along the upper Thames—washing the wool.  
Harriet Quimby, New York.



## FINANCIAL

THE question with many investors who bought securities when prices were much lower is **WHEN TO SELL AND WHAT TO DO WITH THE PROCEEDS.**

The advice of experienced bankers should be of assistance. A conservative and comprehensive consideration of the general situation as it bears upon the price of securities is given each week in

### THE WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW

which is published and mailed weekly, without charge, to investors interested, by

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(Members New York Stock Exchange)

Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York

Advice by correspondence to individual investors

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1898-1910

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will be mailed to your address on request. It will contain a conservative consideration of the conditions that exist in the financial world, and a special letter on Consolidated Gas.

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The property has proven to be of vital importance to a population of 500,000 people and is controlled by a company which guarantees dividends as follows:

5% in 1910-7% in 1911-  
10% in 1912 and thereafter.

Full particulars will be sent on request.

**White & Co.**

BANKERS  
25 PINE ST. NEW YORK

## LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue. Western Advertising Office: Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill. EUROPEAN AGENTS: The International News Company, Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saarbach's News Exchange, 16 John Street, Adelphi, London; 56 Rue de la Victoire, Paris; 1 Clara Strasse, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris. Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

A SPECIAL WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.—TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage, \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order. BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1909, 20 cents; 1908, 30 cents, etc.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will reach any new subscriber.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint because of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason. If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal card or by letter. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage, otherwise return of material found unacceptable cannot be guaranteed. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for its loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.



WITH CINCINNATI'S BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL MEN.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce and Business Men's Club voting to decide whether or not the members of the two organizations should be merged into one big body. They decided not to combine.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WHILE everybody complains if a corporation or railroad or even an individual is said to make a lot of money quickly, no one objects to doing this himself. If some one wins at a game of chance, some one must lose. If some one makes money in a business enterprise, however, it does not follow that some one else must give it up. For instance, if a railroad is built through a thinly settled country, where at first it is not profitable, so that no interest is earned on the investment, and if subsequently settlers come in and give the railroad such an abundance of business that it pays extravagant dividends, should any one complain because of the foresight of the men who built it and of their rich reward for the risks they took?

In all likelihood the desert lands along the railway when brought under cultivation increased enormously in value. No doubt some poor farmer was enriched by the establishment of a town site on his acres; but if he took the risk of going into a desert territory and exposing himself to the hardships of such a life, is he not entitled to everything he can get honestly and fairly out of his enterprise?

The editor of a great New York newspaper and also of similar newspapers in Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco, a man worth millions of dollars which he inherited from his father, is constantly telling his readers how the common people are being oppressed and despoiled by the rich. He is denouncing the railways and industrial corporations, because he says their earnings are greater than they should be. Yet his own father, from a mere pittance, developed a fortune of many millions in a fortunate mining speculation. This lifted him from penury to wealth, but the son, in all his screeds against the profits of the corporations and against the accumulations of "tainted money"

by the millionaires of the country, seems to have forgotten the history of his father and of his own inheritance.

How much of sincerity can there be in yellow journalism and muck-raking of this kind? Then why does he do it? Because it seems to be the popular thing to seek to divide the people into masses and classes and to make the masses believe that the classes can go to the polls, outnumber and dominate the masses. As long as people will be deluded by this sort of humbug, we shall continue to have a clamor for the busting of the trusts and the smashing of the railroads. But it is wonderful how this outcry ceases on the part of those who suddenly find that they, too, are within the compass of the law. The Wholesale Grocers' Association of the South recently had such an experience, though they denied that their combination was in restraint of trade or was intended for any other than social purposes.

The other day, at Philadelphia, several manufacturers of umbrella materials were fined \$1,000 each in the Federal court for illegally combining to restrain trade. What was the truth? It was shown on the trial clearly that several years ago, because of deadly competition in this line of business, many of these firms were almost forced into bankruptcy. An agreement was thereupon made that they would stop cutthroat competition and regulate prices, so that they could keep their establishments open, their workmen employed and their customers satisfied. This did not increase the cost of umbrellas. That was not the charge made against the manufacturers. They did precisely what the press dispatches of July 15th reported that the Kentucky Wool Growers' Association was doing, viz., had an understanding not to sell at a loss. They did what the great Steel Corporation is doing, that is, combined to regulate the output, to make satisfactory prices and to give every man in the business a chance to live.

We recall that during the Roosevelt administration the Steel Corporation was permitted to absorb the greatest iron and steel company of the South, though everybody knew and nobody now denies that this was in direct violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Some people have been wondering why, while

(Continued on page 117.)

## FINANCIAL

#### THE THREE SUPPORTS IN

### The Arch of Success

are  
**EFFICIENCY, DISCRETION, and PUBLICITY**

These assure our customers that their interests with us are at all times safeguarded and allow them to know their broker as they do their bank.

We buy and sell stocks and bonds in any size lots—large or small—for cash or upon conservative margin.

We have prepared a special circular, K3, which treats of:

#### SEVEN BULLISH FACTORS Which Make for Higher Prices

which we will mail free upon request.

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check.

**NORMAN W. PETERS & CO.**

INVESTMENT BANKERS

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York  
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#### INVESTMENT BANKERS

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Market letter by Byron W. Holt sent on request.

#### FRACTIONAL LOTS

carried on conservative margin.

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check.

By our method of publicity our customers have the same knowledge of their broker that they have of their bank.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT, by certified public accountants, showing financial condition of house, as of July 1st, sent on request.

### 500 Per Cent. In Two Years

The record of several successful automobile manufacturers. Others have done better.

The most interesting manufacturing business of today. Immense demand. Large profits.

While the present opportunity lasts anyone with \$100 and upward to invest may own an interest in an established, successful automobile business, having distinct advantages over all others.

Shares \$10. Easy payments. Chance to obtain runabout free. Write today.

**The National Underwriting Company**  
350 Broadway : : : New York

#### WHY PLACE YOUR MONEY

in a savings bank or Trust Company, where it will only earn 3 or 4 per cent., when you can just as safely invest it through us, in Farm or City First Mortgage Loans, or City Paving Bonds, where it will earn between 6 and 7 per cent. Send us your name and address on a postal card, and we will give you full information.

**COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,**  
Tulsa, - - - Oklahoma.

For 35 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 716. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.  
**PERKINS & CO. Lawrence Kan.**

#### For Results Advertise In LESLIE'S

Signs of World Progress.

**SIBERIA** will export 61,250 tons of butter this year, against 63,000 tons in 1908. England, Germany and Denmark secure most of her dairy exports.

The American consul in San Luis Potosi, a city in Mexico, suggests that coin-operated slot machines would find ready popularity there. The population is seventy thousand and as yet slot-machine devices have not been introduced.

In the last few years Mexico's cotton crop has increased four hundred per cent.

Great Britain is the only country showing a decrease in trade with the Philippines in 1909. The trade of the islands with the United States shows an increase in imports of \$1,343,495 and in exports of \$4,275,758.

The records of the immigration department at the port of New York since the beginning of the year show that the United States will receive more than a million immigrants before 1911.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."





A DISPUTE AS TO THE RIGHT OF WAY.

On the evening of July 3d, while returning in an automobile in the Adirondacks, the driver suddenly discovered a doe standing in the middle of the road, directly in front of the fast-moving machine. Turning out for her he ran into a large buck that weighed over 200 pounds. The deer was killed and the machine completely wrecked.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 116.)

with one hand the Steel Corporation was permitted to do this, the American Tobacco Company, the Standard Oil Company, the wholesale grocers, the cotton unions, the umbrella makers and other industrial associations have been haled into court.

Southern newspapers have been conspicuous in demanding the busting of the trusts and the smashing of the railroads, but when the Federal grand jury brought indictments against a large number of cotton operators in the South, the New Orleans *Picayune* uttered its loudest protest against preventing Southern men "from employing their capital in protecting the South's leading staple by legitimate speculation" and thus to maintain the price of cotton against the effort of the spinners to force it down below its intrinsic value. The Southern cotton growers who are so eager to combine to maintain prices were first to join the trust busters, but a lot of them are suddenly getting over their hysteria and are perfectly willing now to give others the same square deal that they ask for themselves.

People are asking what is the matter with the stock market. I answer that it suffers because of business unrest, based on the outcry of demagogues and the demand for legislation unheard of in any other civilized country. The other day the Lehigh Valley Railroad was charged with violating the interstate commerce act, because it corrected certain bills for car service rendered against the Bethlehem Steel Company and changed certain car service rules without giving the thirty days'

notice the law requires. The honest facts in the case were simply these: The Steel Company had complained that the rules and regulations of the Lehigh Valley, as applied to cars at Bethlehem, worked a great hardship and placed the Bethlehem Company at a disadvantage as compared with other steel works in the Eastern part of the United States. The railroad company made an examination, found that the complaint was justified and accordingly rearranged the existing car service rules. The revised rules were made effective as to all manufacturing companies similarly situated as the Bethlehem Steel Works. Obviously the whole question was a technical one. When the government sent its special agents to get at the facts, the railroad promptly turned over all its information and it was not a little surprised when prosecution was brought.

I referred to another case, that of the Atchison Railroad, a couple of years ago. In conveying lime from the lime kilns to the customer, it was found that the railroad had charged accidentally for more lime than had been carried, as the cars had not been loaded full and there had been some leakage on the way. The shipper demanded a rebate because of this overcharge and the railroad paid it. A discharged employe, who was subsequently sent to State's prison, went to the Federal authorities with a complaint that the railroad had given a rebate to a customer and thus violated the law. On this technical charge it was found guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$300,000, which the higher court, of course, set aside. In the Standard Oil case, where a fine of \$29,000,000 was imposed, which was subsequently reversed, the Oil Company showed that, instead of receiving a rebate, as was charged, it was only accepting from one railroad the same rate that was given it by two others. The fact that the first railroad, in an obsolete schedule, had fixed a higher tariff on oil than it charged the Oil Company was made the basis of the conviction.

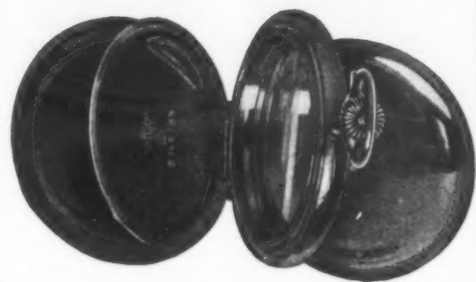
I hope none of my readers will think for a moment that I am defending wrongdoing by any man or corporation. I believe in the punishment of the guilty where guilty intent is shown. I do not believe in prosecuting a man or corporation for some technical violation of the law which did not result in harm and which did not endanger the public welfare. The letters I am receiving from a great many thoughtful readers who formerly held an entirely different view of the situation, but who now agree with me that there should be a more unselfish consideration of our corporate interests, are most gratifying. One that I prize most is from a blacksmith in an obscure Western town who writes most frankly. He had always believed that nothing was too bad for the corporations and the men of wealth, but he had never read more than one side of the case. He honestly admits that there is another side and that a fair argument can be made in its behalf.

We shall some day all come to a saner view of this great country's opportunities, a higher conception of the motives of our captains of industry, a better understanding of our mutual dependence upon each other and an appreciation of the one strong, salient fact that the interests of capital and labor must be identical and that there cannot be a law

(Continued on page 118.)

In a Pinch, use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



## The Marks of a Good Watch Case

When men and women buy watches they think of the movement—the "works" as they call it—but rarely of the watch case.

Your jeweler buys watch cases and movements separately and combines them to make a complete watch.

You are particular about the "works" of your watch—you know the maker's name; do you know the name of your watch case? There is room there for adulteration—for low standards—for the cheapening process that creeps in wherever folks pay for anything without knowing about it.

The trade marks illustrated on this page are standard with the fine jewelry trade, and have been for 50 years. They mean absolute integrity in bullion value, in assay, in construction of a watch case.

The Keystone Company was the first to guarantee the wear of gold-filled cases—nowadays the words "guaranteed for 20 years" have become so common that you may find them stamped on a brass case washed with gold. The only real guarantee is the integrity of the maker—the name behind the case.

The marks illustrated on this page are your safeguard; be sure to find them—they are not hard to remember—Keystone for solid gold—Jas. Boss or Crescent for gold filled. Every good jeweler in this country knows the marks and carries the cases. They are made for ladies' or men's watches—plain, engine turned, engraved or enameled—all sizes, all patterns.

The Keystone Watch Case Co.  
Philadelphia

### The Fourth Jewel.

(Continued from page 108.)

relatives and friends. It took me two days to get together even the slenderest threads. My work was made doubly difficult because I wanted to pursue separate channels from those taken by the professional sleuth. The thefts must be laid at the door of one of three classes of suspects—regular customers, employes or a cracksmen. I began on the employes, after obtaining a complete list excepting members of the Archibald family. I soon satisfied myself as to their innocence, except through possible collusion, which was a thread to be taken up later on. Then I set about shadowing the shop, occasionally assuming a disguise. I made a special note of every person who visited the shop more than once, jotting down any personal characteristic that I thought might bear on the subject. This may seem a huge task, but in the case of the large majority of people I have but to look into their faces and I cross them off the list of suspects at once.

I had investigated nearly twenty families without success and was just about to formulate a new method of procedure when, that same day, I spotted my man! Instinctively—and my instinct has never deceived me—I knew him to be a thief—the way he stepped from the shop, with an unconscious caution that was the result of a lifetime training; the searching, furtive glances of his little, rat eyes. The next thing to learn was, was he the crook I was after? My man was a trifle above the average height, with a pair of beefy, flexible shoulders that could be raised or lowered at will, making him tall or short, as the occasion demanded. His face was flexible, too, capable of a hundred distortions. But his eyes were ever the same—two incandescent beads shining malevolently through pudgy

slits. The fellow's hands were remarkably small, all considered, and were for all the world like two sets of sharpened spikes, so much did they taper.

In a week I caught him twice again sneaking from the shop, but each time he eluded pursuit. He was always driven up in a cab, which tore away again at a furious rate the moment he returned to it. That cab had no license number! The day following my important discovery I was so filled with the near prospect of laying claim to the fourth jewel that I went in to feast my eyes on the precious creature. What a change had taken place in my poor child! It was her expressive, limpid eyes that told their tale of sleepless nights. My heart took a bound into joy unspeakable at the rash idea that she might be worrying over me.

"What is it?" I inquired solicitously. "I can only tell you this," she said, in a low voice. "Now I know you did not take the jewels. But please don't ever ask me any more about it—please don't!" And I saw her cast a sidewise glance at that detective.

Ellen's request left no room for further inquiry, so I left the store without even a pretense of purchasing anything, my mind filled with many uncomfortable thoughts. Ellen was worrying her heart out—not about me! What about? Whom about? I chafed under the inevitable answers that rose to my lips, feeling sure she could tell me more about the missing jewels than I knew myself. Was Ellen implicated in the crime? Absurd! But whom would she worry about unless she was very fond of the person? Was she in love with another man? The thief? Absurd again—yet it was probable.

That night, from eleven until nearly daylight, I kept vigil in a dark doorway within fifty feet of Archibald's entrance, occasionally stealing to the door, listening and peeping in. No one

(Continued on page 118.)



## EVERY MAN

needs rest, recreation and relief from the worry and care of business in the good old Summer time, when a judicious use of

# HUNTER WHISKEY

in the FRAGRANT JULEP or the cool, sparkling HIGH-BALL will refresh, strengthen and restore.



Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.  
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

## We Say A Crooked Spine Can Be Straightened—and We Prove It



The most successful, as well as remarkable method of correcting all spinal troubles is by the use of the great Sheldon Spinal Appliance, endorsed by physicians all over the country. By its use, right in your own home, you may straighten your crooked spine, correct hunch-back and other spinal defects. It relieves pressure at the affected parts of the spine, the cartilage between the vertebrae is made to expand, all soreness is relieved, and the spine is straightened—all without pain or inconvenience.

We Let You Use the Sheldon Appliance 30 Days

and guarantee satisfaction or no pay. Every Sheldon Appliance is made to fit each particular case. It does not chafe or irritate and it is not noticeable under the clothing. Plaster and sole leather jackets weigh many pounds, but the Sheldon Appliance weighs only a few ounces. Read our Free Book and of the wonderful cures this appliance has brought in every part of the country. Send for the book with full information and proofs of cures, free.

PHILO BURT MFG. CO.,

234-20th Street, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.



## Brown Your Hair

Send for a Trial Package.



"You'd never think I stained my hair after I use Mrs. Potter's Walnut-Tint Hair Stain. The stain doesn't hurt the hair as dyes do, but makes it grow out fluffy."

It only takes you a few minutes once a month to apply Mrs. Potter's Walnut-Tint Hair Stain.

Stain with your comb. Stains only the hair, doesn't rub off, contains no poisonous dyes, sulphur, lead or copper. Has no odor, no sediment, no grease. One bottle of Mrs. Potter's Walnut Tint Hair Stain should last you a year. Sells for \$1.00 per bottle at first-class druggists. We guarantee satisfaction. Send your name and address on a slip of paper, with this advertisement, and enclose 25 cents (stamps or coin) and we will mail you, charges prepaid, a trial package, in plain, sealed wrapper, with valuable booklet on hair. Mrs. Potter's Hygienic Supply Co., 1225 Groton Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.



### POCKET SYSTEM

Keep your notes and memos neat, tidy, alphabetically arranged and in your vest pocket right where you can lay your hand on the one you want at a moment's notice. Get a

### VEST POCKET

### UNIMATIC

Loose Leaf Memorandum Book

has all the above features of convenience. Sheet size 2x4 inches. 50 gilt edge sheets, with cover of genuine Black Morocco and leather tabbed index—sent postpaid or through your dealer for \$1. Your choice of rulings (see illustration). Slober & Trussell Mfg. Co., 4246 Laclede Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Odd.

"Eliza!" yelled the poet, "why don't you keep that kid quiet? What ails him, anyway?"

"I'm sure I don't know," replied his patient wife. "I'm singing one of your lullabies to the little darling."

## The Fourth Jewel.

(Continued from page 117.)

tampered with Archibald's stock that night. The following night I took special precautionary measures not to scare off my cracksmen friend. Disguised as a window cleaner, carrying pail and chamois under my arm, I entered the Archibald building shortly after the noon hour. I loitered about the building until after dark and then crawled out of the second-story window on to the glass and bronze awning that projected over the sidewalk in front.

I waited there four hours. I was never so cold and cramped in all my life and if discovered would have been unable to defend myself. But he came. As he sneaked around the corner, passing quickly through the circle of light, I recognized him. It was my friend of the mink's eyes and the spikey hands! Wildly excited, I listened to his stealthy footsteps, heard the gentle rattle of the lock as he tried it and then a faint click accompanied by a tiny bulb of light as he examined the fastenings. In another moment he would, no doubt, have had the door open and I would have had him in a vice that would squeeze the all-important information out of him—but just then a pedestrian was heard clack-clacking along in the midnight stillness. Of course it scared my burglar away. Quickly I dropped to the sidewalk and hurried into the shadow of the next doorway.

Five minutes later he came sauntering noiselessly along, giving only a quick, disappointed glance into Archibald's. I could easily have thrust a gun barrel under his nose as he passed. I felt glad in my heart that the conceited detective who spent so much of his time lolling about the Archibald showcases had not seen what I had. Without doubt he would have taken my mink eyed friend in hand.

I had the satisfaction, however, of finding out the thief's lair that night.

**GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.**  
"Its purity has made it famous." for home and office.



AN INTERESTING YACHT RACE ON THE PACIFIC.  
The start of the third trans-Pacific yacht race, from San Pedro to Hawaii, on July 10th.

It was a brownstone rooming-house a few minutes' walk from the fashionable shopping district. I waited until I saw the gas lighted through a dingy window on the third floor. I walked home contented that the morrow should find me bearding the lion in his den!

I sought lodgings at the place the next morning. By good fortune I was shown to the room directly in the rear of my robber friend's. Beginning my questions with two weeks' rent in advance, I learned what little my landlady knew of my neighbor. He had been an intermittent lodger for years, stopping there when he had business in the immediate neighborhood. She did not know his name. His hours were uncertain—sometimes he was out all night. Two hours later—after having satisfied myself he was out—using my false keys, I searched my neighbor's room; but with the exception of rough clothing and odds and ends of make-up—fake whiskers, wigs, lamp-black and the like—discovered nothing worth while.

Where did he keep his swag?

To obtain a satisfactory answer to this question, I saw that it would be necessary to visit the one gentleman who knew and make the matter personal over a sociable little gun. But I waited all day in vain and I found the thread I had stretched across his doorway still unbroken.

I became fearful. Had his keen wits detected a rat? Perhaps our mutual landlady—Then, too, there was the remotest of chances that the detective might have arrested my quarry while I had sat all day in this lonesome room. I was so filled with dismay at the idea that I ran out at once to buy the one evening paper which I knew fattened its readers on every obtainable morsel of murder, scandal and crime. If that did not record his capture, then I was certain that the Archibald robber was still at large. One of the first items that met my eye—and it seemed too good to be true!—was this:

### ARCHIBALD RECEIVES MYSTERIOUS LETTER

the headline ran. Then followed the letter itself, which purported to be the disclosure of a disgruntled pal. Here was the accounting for the missing links in my deductions. The anonymous writer said that the Archibald job was done by a single crook, who was stationed in the city, but had headquarters with him (the writer) out of town. The pal claimed he was "done dirt."

(Continued on page 120.)

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 117.)

for one man that is not a law for every other.

As to the stock market outlook, this is to be said: The persistent decline accompanied by long-continued liquidation has had for its basis a real doubt on the part of many of our most thoughtful bankers and business men as to the safety of their investments. The greatest impatience is felt to hear the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the power of the government under the Sherman anti-trust law and how this power is to be used. Apprehension is also felt concerning the interpretation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of its duties and of the amended railroad act. I feel sure that if the courts pursue a conservative

course in these matters, not favoring in any way corporate interests, but making it absolutely clear that the business of the country can go on and that any hastily drafted law that handicaps it must be so interpreted as to remove that handicap, a fresh impulse of prosperity will at once be felt in every line of business. If the crops, especially of corn and cotton, are harvested up to the average, we should have the most glad-some holidays of many years.

Russell Sage once told me that nothing helped the market so much as a large short interest. During the past few months of anxiety and depression the bears have constantly been displaying greater boldness. They undoubtedly had good arguments for their side and it was because of these arguments that the public either kept out of the market or sold their stocks. Somebody had to buy these holdings and they were purchased by strong men who did not want to see panicky conditions. These purchases were not made, in my judgment, to hold (as they were during the panic of 1907), but were intended to give the market support. It has been observed that after every brief period of strength stocks have shown a recurrence of liquidation and lower prices.

How long this situation of uncertainty will continue no one can say. As fast as one bear factor is out of the way another one appears. If it is not bad crops it is labor troubles, tight money or some new and unexpected decision adverse to the railroads or the industrial corporations. Just when we seem to be settling down in peace, some distinguished public official promulgates a new arraignment of the corporate interests. It is not surprising that on every side the call is for less politics, less demagogism and less muck-raking, with a living chance for the great and growing business of the land.

H. Albuquerque, N. M.: I would sell if I could without a serious sacrifice.

K. Burlington, Vt.: I do not advise the purchase of the American Telegraph Typewriter stock, either for investment or speculation.

P. Forest City, Ia.: Is it possible that you have not read the recent exposure of a number of wireless speculations? Leave all of them severely alone.

S. Stormville, N. Y.: 1. I do not give the financial standing of firms. A mercantile agency will do this for you. 2. Would not advise the purchase. What stands behind the guarantee?

R. Hermann, Mo.: I do not advise the purchase either of Yukon Basin Gold Dredging or of Missouri Copper Mountain stock. Better buy something which has a regular market on the Stock Exchange.

G. Syracuse, N. Y.: Corn Products common is not as attractive as the preferred, for until accumulated dividends, unpaid on the latter, have been met, the common cannot expect anything. American Ice looks like a better speculation.

B. Buffalo, N. Y.: The Allis Chalmers is engaged in the manufacture of electrical and other machinery and with returning prosperity should do well. The common stock is highly speculative. The preferred has a better chance for dividends.

Five Per Cent., Providence, R. I.: The secured convertible notes of the Alton yield over 5 per cent., and are attractive for investment. Write to Effingham Lawrence & Co., bankers, 111 Broadway, New York, for their "Circular A" describing these notes.

T. North Adams, Mass.: Bear in mind that anyone can make a statement and send it out as the truth, whether it is so or not. Don't believe all that you read, for printer's ink is cheap. I do not believe that such large dividends are being earned or paid. Better leave it alone.

Five Shares, Seattle, Wash.: It is safe to begin to operate in small lots and in a small way so that you can learn Wall Street ways without much chance of loss. J. F. Pierson Jr., & Co., 74 Broadway, New York, make a specialty of dealing in small lots. Write to them for their "Circular A-22."

Investor, Portland, Ore.: You will profit by reading the "Weekly Financial Review" of J. S. Bache & Co., the well-known bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, prepared for their customers. Any of my readers can have a copy weekly without charge by writing to Bache & Co. for it and mentioning Jasper.

H. Cleveland, O.: If C. C. C. and St. L. were assured of its 4 per cent. dividends it would pay to hold, but in the present unsettled condition of the railroad world and the prevailing purpose to smash the railroads, no one can foresee what may happen. I would not sell at a loss. I have great faith in the abiding common sense of the American people.

(Continued on page 119.)

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."





THE COUNTRY STORE IN MONTANA.

The post-office and general supply emporium at Na-hus, Mont.

## Where the Doors Never Close.

(Continued from page 111.)

makes a tete-a-tete with the members a feature of his annual visit to the Federal city.

Washington, as the home of more than four hundred writers who make the local dailies and man the resident bureaus of American and European newspapers, was long without a press club. It houses more newspaper writers of fame, probably, than any other city, but the press-club idea was long in taking root. The Gridiron Club, most famous of dining clubs, now in the very eminence of its success, grew up in that community. The latter club, however, is restricted in its membership, has no clubhouse and dines but twice or thrice a year. As will be readily understood, the National Press Club occupies altogether a different field. It is in no sense a rival of the Gridiron. The Gridiron men belong to the Press Club and are among those who have co-operated to establish it upon high standards.

The membership of the newer club is comprehensive. There are no active members who are not bona-fide active newspaper men. Any newspaper worker of good character, whether he be reporter, editor or correspondent, living in Washington, is eligible. Virtually all of them are on the club's roster. These men govern the club through a board of governors. They are the only men who have a vote or a direct voice in the club's affairs. They make a list which represents quite two hundred weekly and daily publications, in a locality extending from London, Paris and Berlin, in the Occident, to Tokio and Manila, in the Orient.

In the business management of the institution these newspaper workers have scored a distinct success. The club has been put on a good financial basis, is practically without debt, and, while its men are in the main men of moderate means, necessitating initiation fees and dues of moderate proportions, the club is actually conducted at a profit.

There has never been a benefit or an appeal of any character whatsoever to the outside world for support. It is the fixed purpose of the management that there shall not be.

The considerable coterie of hangers-on to be found in every large city, anxious for affiliation in some way with "the press," is conspicuous in the National

Press Club by its absence. The associate members in large part are former newspaper men, those Senators and Representatives in Congress who own newspapers, or once earned their living in the business, and a few Federal officials who come within the prescribed qualifications. Applications for associate membership are carefully culled and the list is not allowed to be completely filled by elections. The non-resident members are a feature of the club and contribute to its national character. It comprises a considerable number of men who make an occasional journey to Washington, especially in the winter season. These visitors, like the associate members, enjoy all the club privileges except the right to vote. They add materially to the cosmopolitan newspaper atmosphere. Among the associates and non-residents are such men as Charles D. Norton, Senator William Alden Smith, who himself owns a newspaper and who started life as a newsboy, Finley Peter Dunne, Homer Davenport, Alfred Henry Lewis, William Allen White and many others equally as prominent.

The equipment, extending over several floors, comprises the standard conveniences of modern clubs. The assembly room is much commended as being artistically furnished. The chief decorations of the lower portion of the walls are the front-page matrices of newspapers in the leading cities, put up as daddies and done in becoming colors. The billiard and pool room is adorned with scores of original cartoons gathered from many quarters. These include some rare pieces. One of them is the Berryman cartoon from which the first Teddy bear came. There is a comfortable library and reading room. It is adorned with portraits of great American editors. The bookshelves carry the beginning of a good reference library. The collection of etchings and paintings, contributed by members of the club, is noteworthy. There is a battery of typewriters for correspondents who desire to get out bulletins while waiting for dinner to be served.

A guest committee of representative correspondents looks after visitors of prominence who are invited to the club. Any man with a new idea, any one who is standing forth in an intellectual role, be he author, politician or quickener of the public conscience, is welcome inside

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

## HOMES FURNISHED ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS

Our generous plan of partial payments gives you over a year in which to pay for the goods you select. They are promptly shipped when ordered and you enjoy their full use while paying for them a little each month as you earn the money. We charge absolutely nothing for this credit accommodation—no interest—no extras of any kind. It's the simplest, most generous and most helpful plan of partial payments ever devised.

### CATALOG No. 98 FREE

—pictures several thousand handsome things for the home—quoting factory prices on Furniture, Stoves, Rugs, Carpets, Silverware, Curtains, Pianos, Clocks, Sewing Machines, Crockery, Bedding, Go-Carts, Refrigerators, Washing Machines. Don't spend a cent for anything in the nature of home-furnishings until you have received this great catalog—you can't afford to.



**HARTMAN Furniture & Carpet Co.**  
Dept. J4 223-229 Wabash Ave., Chicago  
Largest, oldest and best known home-furnishing institution in the country—established 1855—55 years of success.

**Get the Book—it's Free**

This Big Catalog is an immense volume of over 300 pages of pictures of the latest styles in home furnishings. It is a real money-saver. This **75c CASH** with your order. Balance 60c per month. Price \$4.95. Am. quartered oak finish. Imperial leather uphol., large ears on back, full spring seat.



### Be Independent

There are excellent, big money-making opportunities for the operator of the

#### Wonder Cannon Camera

at fairs, carnivals, picnics, on street corners, in fact wherever people gather. The Cannon makes eight finished photo buttons in one minute, ready to wear. Complete photo button costs only 2c each. Sells readily for 10c and 15c.

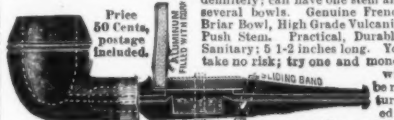
**Positively No Experience Required**

Only \$25.00 needed to start this big, pleasant, profitable business. This pays for complete outfit consisting of Wonder Cannon Camera, tripod and supplies for making 400 finished photo buttons. Selling the finished button at only 10c each nets \$40.00. This leaves a nice profit above the original investment, besides the ownership of Cannon Camera and tripod. Extra button plates \$1.00 per hundred. Extra gilt frames \$1.25 per gross. Write today for FREE CATALOG.

Chicago Ferrottype Co., Dept. 167, Chicago, Ill.

### WORTH SENDING FOR.

THE ELAM PIPE opens like a jack-knife, exposing smoke duct. Airtight when closed. Cleaned with a toothpick—no hunting long straws. Moisture trapped by absorbent. Stem lasts indefinitely; can have one stem and several bowls. Genuine French Briar Bowl, High Grade Vulcanite Push Stem. Practical, Durable, Sanitary; 5 1/2 inches long. You take no risk; try one and money will be returned if not wanted after smoking.



Stamps taken. W. E. ELAM, Box 18, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## ALCOHOLISM

### THE LIQUOR HABIT

No matter what your age or sex, the quantity you consume, or how long the habit has controlled you, I CAN SURELY HELP YOU!

**WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET TO JOHN C. EARL, M. A. THE ANTOL INSTITUTE**

1525 Gates Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey, U. S. A.

**SPECIAL:** Pleasant Restful Quarters and Good Wholesome Board among the beautifully wooded hills of Montclair, for One or Two Patients needing PERSONAL MEDICAL ATTENTION.

### BRIGHTEN UP Your Stationery in the OFFICE, BANK, SCHOOL or HOME by using WASHBURN'S PATENT PAPER FASTENERS.

**75,000,000**

**SOLD the past YEAR should convince YOU of their SUPERLITY.**

Trade O. K. Mark

Made of brass, 3 sizes. In brass boxes of 100. Handsome, Compact, Strong, No Slipping, NEVER!

All stationers. Send 10c for sample box of 50, assorted sizes. Illustrated booklet free.

The O. K. Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y. No 1B

### 4 H.P. STATIONARY GASOLINE ENGINE '76

For Farmwork, Irrigation or Pumping, Factory use and Electric Lighting.

3 to 20 h. p.—perfectly governed—guaranteed by a responsible firm. Write for particulars.

GRAY MOTOR CO., 137 Leab St., DETROIT, MICH.

### AGENTS 100% PROFIT

Most wonderful combination of all tools ever made: Monkey-wrench, plumbers' pliers, with 13 other tools combined. Lightning seller.

Sample free for examination. FORESEE MFG. CO., 1295 Dayton, O.

## Asthma and Hay Fever!

Why suffer distress and torture longer? You can be cured. We'll prove that "Alexander's Remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever" will do it. Thousands cured every season, and very rarely a case which is not at least greatly relieved by our remedy. All we ask is that you give us an opportunity to try to cure you at our expense. Send postal card to-day for information.

G. F. Alexander Co., 47 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

### MAKE MONEY SHORT-STORIES BIG PAY

Send for FREE BOOKLET. Tells How. UNITED PRESS COLLEGE OF AUTHORSHIP BOSTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO. Address Editor Office



RECENT GRADUATING CLASS OF THE SALVATION ARMY TRAINING SCHOOL.

Taken at the army headquarters, New York City. Fifty-five young men and women were made officers and received their commissions.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."







# White Rock

suggestions for  
Warm Weather

WHITE ROCK LEMONADE

A tablespoonful of powdered sugar  
Juice of one lemonPlenty of cracked ice  
One pint of WHITE ROCK

## The Aeroplane Girl.

SHE has stolen the blue  
Of the clear summer skies  
And the light of the stars,  
For her beautiful eyes;  
And dressed in brown leather,  
In clear, sunny weather,  
Through infinite spaces  
She circles the skies.

She has tucked out of sight  
Every ribbon and curl,  
With a smile all a-dazzle  
Of ruby and pearl;  
She races the swallow,  
And dares us to follow,  
The fearless and frolicsome  
Aeroplane girl.

MINNA IRVING.

## Anti-Taft Conspiracy Exposed.

(Continued from page 106.)

"disturbed by the public discussion carried on in the press, from which it is inferred that your bureau is arrayed against the Interior Department and that material is being furnished for both sides from official sources. \* \* \* I must bring public discussion between departments and bureaus to an end. It is most demoralizing and subversive of governmental discipline and efficiency. I want you to help me in this." At the same time the President wrote to Secretary Ballinger, calling attention to the fact that he had kept Pinchot's name out of his published conclusions and enjoining abstention from public discussion of the facts on the Secretary and his associates. How well that injunction was kept by Judge Ballinger is known to every correspondent in Washington, as is also known how the Forestry Bureau constantly fed the anti-Ballinger sentiment, exploiting the Glavis charges, writing magazine articles, etc., as is shown by Price's letter to Pinchot and by Pinchot's declaration that he did not shrink from responsibility for the publicity work of Price and Shaw, as "they were selected by me and trained in the Forest Service," and they "belong to a service which has been and is now almost wholly dependent upon enlightened public approval."

Pinchot's defiance of the orders of the President, his public letter to Senator Dilliver, his consequent dismissal and Secretary Ballinger's demand for an investigation by Congress are all too well known to call for repetition; but other interesting facts must be presented to show how the affair developed into a general attack on the Taft administration. The Secretary of State was wantonly attacked in connection with the so-called Crane incident, and because of the diplomatic restrictions has never been able to defend himself. When, in the fullness of time, the reasons for his action can be made known, there will be no unprejudiced voice to condemn his course. His laudable efforts to promote American interests in China by procuring for this country a share in the Chinese railway loan, with the resultant opportunity to supply one-fourth of the materials of construction and the direction or engineers, have been hopelessly misrepresented, as have many other of his official acts.

A determined effort to create the impression that the Postmaster-General was guilty of a corrupt deal with the Guggenheims, whereby they secured the appointment of Judge Ballinger as Secretary in return for their political influence in the Northwest, has been prosecuted, but with little success. One magazine promised its readers in its following issue an "exposé" of the Postmaster-General, but failed to make good.

The Attorney-General, confronted by the necessity of removing a United States attorney and a marshal in Alaska,

has been villified, without regard to the fact that these men, after careful investigation, had been found guilty of attempting to pack juries—in the interest of the government, it is true, but a proceeding not the less repugnant to fair-minded men with high respect for the judiciary, like the President and the Attorney-General—and the cry of "the Guggenheims" has been raised in that instance, while one magazine has offered to supply an attorney noted for his sensational and spectacular methods to "defend" the dismissed officials.

The Secretary of War, a Democrat, has not escaped, and charges, silly in the light of the facts, have been repeatedly preferred against him in connection with the sale of the friar lands in the Philippines. Only the fact that the public does not understand the difference between the friar lands and the Philippine public domain makes these charges seem plausible. Strict limitations on the area of the public domain which may be disposed of to a corporation or an individual have been imposed and have been enforced. The friar lands were purchased to permit thousands of tenant farmers to become owners of their farms. The purchase price of the lands was raised by the sale of bonds. Every tenant has been afforded an opportunity to purchase his farm and most of them have availed themselves of that opportunity. When all the occupied lands had been so disposed of, however, there remained certain unoccupied tracts which had never been tilled, which were too remote from markets or sugar mills to permit of their cultivation by individuals or in small tracts; and their disposal presented a serious problem until certain individuals, quite possibly representatives of corporations, offered to buy these tracts—there were comparatively few of them—at a price which covered the cost and expenses, and the commission eagerly accepted the offers, which were regarded as most advantageous for the government, as they would permit paying off the bonds without a draft on the general fund. The Attorney-General, when asked for a decision as to whether the limitations placed on the disposal of the public domain applied to the friar lands, decided it did not, in so doing confirming the opinion of two of his legal subordinates. And yet this decision by Mr. Wickersham, whose administration has been characterized by a vigorous prosecution of the sugar trust, has been made the occasion of a wanton accusation of complicity to promote its interests in the Philippines. The hysterical attack of William T. Hornaday and the Camp Fire Club of America upon Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, based solely upon a scientific question regarding the best method of conserving the fur seal herd, is the latest ebullition of those whose real aim is the discrediting of the Taft administration.

The culmination of the attack on President Taft came with the effort to make capital of the Lawler memorandum. President Taft, after reaching his conclusions regarding the Glavis charges, had, at Beverly, instructed Oscar Lawler, assistant attorney-general for the Interior Department, to prepare for the signature of the executive a letter embodying the views which Mr. Taft indicated. This Mr. Lawler did. Of the existence of this memorandum Messrs. Pinchot, Garfield, et al., learned from Kerby, to whom in part it had been dictated. Secretary Ballinger had had no part in its preparation. When practically completed it had been read to him by Mr. Lawler. But the idea was conceived that if that memorandum could be dragged out in the investigation it could be made to reflect on the judicial character of the decision

reached by Mr. Taft, that the public could be led to believe that Lawler was responsible for the conclusions as well as the form. Calls for this memorandum failed of their purpose, chiefly because they were addressed to persons who had no copy and because they were not frank and open, but covert and disingenuous.

Finally, with the aid of the same newspaper machinery which had spread a wholly unfounded report that 15,800 acres of power sites had passed into private hands when the facts were that it was 158 acres, and that they did not constitute a power site released by Secretary Ballinger, Kerby, his stenographer, was led to give an interview, which received wide publicity, which falsely stated that Secretary Ballinger had denied on the stand all knowledge of the memorandum, and which, as it was intended to do, created a sensation. When compared with the Lawler memorandum, the President's decision is found to contain only a few inconsequential passages from the Lawler draft; and with regard to the practice of having such memoranda prepared, Senator Root informed the investigating committee that "I have known of a thousand times, in the departments of this government, papers of that kind prepared and laid before the head of the department or the President of the United States for his action; and if, in the War Department or the State Department during the time when I had the honor to be at the head of those departments, that matter had been brought to me for decision without some such paper, the subordinate whose duty it was to report the matter would have been reproved for not having a paper of that kind." So manifest was the effort to injure the President of the United States that Senator Root felt moved to say—and this after he had patiently listened to almost the entire testimony in the investigation—"Furthermore, this whole line of inquiry is an attack on or an attempted attack upon the President of the United States."

In the light of the facts here presented, no man who really knows Theodore Roosevelt should dare to suggest that he would approve either the motive or the methods of this conspiracy. Every man who knows Colonel Roosevelt must realize that, quite apart from the fact that his loyalty to President Taft would preclude any sanction by him of the purpose of the conspiracy, the methods by which it was pursued must be intensely repugnant to his "ethical standards." His long-standing affection for the chief promoters of the conspiracy will probably impel him for all time to remain silent regarding a movement which he could only condemn, and those who have even a small appreciation of his high ideals will respect his silence and that loyalty to his friends which prompts it. That he will lend every proper impetus to the cause of conservation is to be expected. That is a movement too large for personalities, too important to be checked by the errors of a few zealots, however misguided. What President Taft has termed "a difference in the construction of the statutory powers" has been in effect eliminated by the enactment, during the recent session of Congress, of the withdrawal bill, which affords statutory authority for those things which Secretary Garfield, doubtless sincerely, believed he could do without law, and all withdrawals have been perfected since the act was signed. And, to-day, Theodore Roosevelt will doubtless cordially subscribe to the sentiment of William Howard Taft that "He is the best friend of the policy of conservation of natural resources who insists that every step taken in that direction should be within the law and buttressed by legal authority," and that "Insistence on this is not inconsistent with a whole-hearted and bona fide interest and enthusiasm in favor of the conservation policy."

## Some Modern Business Methods

(Continued from page 114.)

in the city and sent out to call on them. These men, of course, were easy to sell, and being a real salesman appeared one of the most pleasant of ways in which to earn a living. After two weeks of this, when the young man was all enthusiasm, he was started out to break in new territory.



## The "Babcock" Electric

Is safer and easier to handle; is faster on the level and stronger on the hills and will go farther on a single charge than any other "Electric." They cost less in the first place and they cost less to keep up. 42 cents was the average cost of repairs on "Babcock Electrics" for 1909.

Write for Catalogue today  
**Babcock Electric Carriage Co.**  
226 West Utica Street  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

## "Barnes" Special Offer



This Solid Oak, Sanitary Roll Top Desk No. 180, 48 in. long, 30 in. deep, 45 in. high. Well made, Golden Oak finish. Has combination lock, two slides, six pigeonhole boxes.

Price \$21.00. Freight paid east of Mississippi.

**WALTER F. BARNES**  
372 Broadway, N. Y.

One man who went through this process was sent South as far as Tampa, where he was dropped and would have starved if customers had not loaned him money to live on.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 119.)

H. Jersey City, N. J.: I do not advise the purchase of Telepost.  
W. W., Conshohocken, Pa.: No report is made by either of the companies. Neither is listed.  
J. F. T., Albany, N. Y.: I do not advise the purchase of the Midway Oil Company's stock. Better buy something listed which always has a market.  
E. Troy, N. Y.: Compared with other industrials American Ice looks cheap, especially in view of the hot weather.  
B., Farmersville, Tex.: The name of the Texas director of the Wireless Company is G. W. Allen, Austin, Texas.  
C., Philadelphia, Pa.: I had rather run my chances with a promising industrial than with an inflated and manipulated mining stock.  
Bull, Buffalo, N. Y.: Seven reasons why a rising market is expected are embraced in a circular now being sent to their customers by Norman W. Peters & Co., investment bankers, 74 Broadway, New York. Write them for their "Circular K-S."  
H., Tampa, Fla.: Write to J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, and ask for their special letter of advice regarding the stocks to which you refer. They will give you at least a part of the information. Mention Jasper.  
Gas, Newark, N. J.: I think well of Con. Gas as an investment with speculative possibilities. It has a virtual monopoly of the business in New York City, has very valuable real estate and some time will, I believe, either increase its dividends or declare an extra one.  
T., Washington, D. C.: Tonopah Mining, while attractive from the dividend standpoint, is highly speculative. No complete reports of earnings are given. Insiders have the outside stockholders at a decided disadvantage. The sudden collapse of many dividend-paying mining stocks shows what I mean.  
Mortgage, Portland, Me.: Interest rates even with the banks in Oklahoma are from 8 to 10 per cent. Hence the higher rates paid for mortgages. The Colonial Trust Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma, offers 6 and 7 per cent., first mortgages and will send you details on receipt of a postal card with your address.  
Mina Incay, Buffalo, N. Y.: 1. No "lone widow" ought to think for a moment of putting her savings into speculative securities such as you mention. Your money ought to be invested in well-secured first mortgage bonds. 2. White & Co., bankers, 25 Pine Street, New York, are offering an investment paying 5 per cent. this year, 7 per cent. next year and 10 per cent. thereafter.  
B., Buffalo, N. Y.: Your regular broker will arrange to buy a "call" but I doubt if you can do much with so small an amount. While prices are low compared with a year ago and therefore much more attractive to the purchaser, I would not be in a hurry to get into the market. An excellent firm which is always glad to give my readers advice is Warren W. Erwin & Co., bankers and brokers, 26 Beaver Street, New York.  
F. J. W., Omaha: 1. Of course, after such a decline the stock market looks far more attractive than for almost a year, but until crop conditions are settled and the Supreme Court decides on the meaning of the anti-trust law we cannot have a bull market. 2. I might say the same about copper stocks. I see signs of an attempt to bring the copper interests together on a basis of mutual benefit. 3. The presidential contest is too far off to affect the situation. The condition would be otherwise if the Democratic party should carry the House of Representatives and a number of Republican States this fall. Then all eyes would be turned on 1912.  
T., Belleville, Ill.: 1. I have never believed it wise to put all my savings in a single project. It is better to have them divided. 2. I have had two reports in reference to the concern and am making an investigation. 3. Low-priced dividend payers offer the best opportunities. Corn Products pref., New York Ontario and Western, Kansas City Southern pref., and stocks of that character may sell lower, but on decided reactions seem to be freely bought by those who know their value. 4. Excellent reports are made of the auto stock offered by the National Underwriters Co., 350 Broadway, New York City, at \$10 a share. They invite correspondence from any of my readers.  
NEW YORK, July 28th, 1910. JASPER.



# Back to the National Game

THE OLD FAN WRITES OF THE GIANTS AND OTHER PERTINENT BASEBALL MATTERS

By Ed. A. Goewey



For clean sport and a square deal everywhere and at all times.

**S**HORTLY before leaving New York for the golden West and the Fourth of July entertainment at Reno, I wrote an article for these columns in which I stated in plain English that McGraw was playing in dead good luck to have his club in second place

and that if he didn't improve his outfit they were bound to strike a snag ere long that would give them a rather severe jolt. Luck is a splendid asset in baseball and Johnny has certainly had his share of it. But luck and generalship will not always win. Sooner or later the days come when the men must go to the front to do battle, with ability and gameness in large quantities to back them up.

Well, the Giants drifted along fairly happily until they went to Pittsburgh, but there they received a lesson they will probably remember for some time to come. And the Pirates' record up to a short time ago was nothing to brag about. There was sickness on the team, to be sure, but there also appeared to be signs of inside politics that interfered with the club's work, and the manner in which they occasionally lost games looked as if there was a fine, broad streak of yellow in the organization. Now, however, the Pirates appear to be anxious to assist Colonel Dreyfus in his endeavors to declare dividends on that new grand-stand, and if they keep up their present gait they should finish as well as second.

This means that I still think the Cubs will win the pennant. And if McGraw doesn't try the oxygen treatment or something equally heroic, the Giants may drop to the bottom of the first division, for "Old Fox" Griffith has a nifty team in Cincinnati and all he needs to have a regular winner is steadier work from his pitching staff.

I wrote my former criticism of the Giants only after careful study and, I believe, fairly and without prejudice. Like hundreds of thousands of other fans, I want to see a city as big as New York represented by a team worthy of it. Then came my trip to Reno, and for a month I was unable to see the New Yorks perform; but what I heard from the boys who had seen them in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati was not encouraging.

However, when McGraw and his pets arrived in St. Louis to give battle to Roger's rejuvenated and reinvigorated rustlers, I was on deck in a front seat prepared for the best or the worst. It was a rather slow and sleepy contest, won by the Cardinals in the seventh inning after two men were out. Roger started the trouble, and following his example his men pounded Wiltse out of the box and put over two runs, which were plenty to win. The best part of the afternoon's entertainment was the snappy field work of the Cardinals, which included several double plays. Rabbit Huggins was the spy youngster in nearly every fast play and clearly proved what a mistake was made when Cincinnati parted with him.

The work of the Giants was like that of a good old cab horse, fairly regular, pretty steady, but without enthusiasm or brilliancy. Without exertion they plodded along, inning after inning, waiting for circumstances to pass them the victory. Undoubtedly before these lines can be placed in type the Giants will take a temporary brace and win a few games, but as constituted at present the team has but little business in the pennant fight.

As I have stated before, the Giants have one real pitcher, Mathewson. He is carrying the team on his shoulders and when he falters the rest come tum-

bling down like a house built of cards. Wiltse can win an occasional game, but usually he can go like a steam engine for only about five or six innings and then he blows. It will be some time yet before the fans can tell the real worth of Drucke. As for Ames, Crandall, Raymond and Marquard—they are simply "in-and-outers."

Of the catchers, there isn't one on the team qualified to play on a club fighting for the premier position. The Indian is earnest and has improved in throwing to second; but when you think of him in the same thought with Gibson, McLean and Kling, you are bound to feel sad. As a successor to Fred Tenney at first, Merkle almost makes me shed tears. Oh, what games we used to have with Fred covering first and coaching the pitcher! He certainly was a noble assistant for McGraw. Then take the outfield. There are five men for the three positions, but select any trio you wish and they will be weaker than the outfields of the Cubs and the Pirates. Murray's slump with the stick is a most regrettable feature.

Outside of these few defects, the Giants are all right; but if they win a pennant with the present outfit, there will have to be an awful epidemic of illness among seven other National League teams. I believe that with two more good pitchers and one real catcher, the rest of the Giants could be whipped into A No. 1 shape by McGraw. John T. Brush has built a fine stadium up at the Polo Grounds and some time we fans want to see it filled with spectators day after day watching the Broadway boys take a real part in the pennant struggle.

I know from past experience that the fans at the Polo Grounds and at Ebbetts' Washington Park have never been able to appreciate the usefulness of Arlie Latham. However, after seeing him on the coaching lines in St. Louis, I realized his value to the New Yorks. Standing back of first, Latham coached like an Apache Indian, and while he seldom turned round to look at the fans, he simply had them at a white heat of frenzy and anger. These St. Louis boys are the real "hot stuff" in the fan line. I'd give a five-spot to get as worked up and enthusiastic over a game of ball as they do, and the remarks they passed out to Latham were so warm they almost burned up the grass.

## Sporting Matters in Brief.

Warm weather note: John M. Ward is suing President Ban Johnson, of the American League, for \$30,000 damages for remarks alleged to have been made last winter when Ward was a candidate for the National League presidency and Johnson vigorously opposed him. I don't know how this struck other fans,

but it afforded me the best laugh I've had since I heard Tom Sharkey challenge the winner of the Jeffries-Johnson bout.

In the last game between the Giants and the Reds in Cincinnati, McGraw used five outfielders—Snodgrass, Devore, Becker, Murray and Seymour. Taken all together, they made a hit, five put outs and two assists. Classy work that! Can't understand how the game could have been lost by the New York bunch.

Will some one kindly explain to me the difference between the ordinary and every-day brand of parasite (as defined by Webster) and the average manager of a candidate for high-class boxing honors?

The question now is, will Cobb, Crawford and Brothers "come back"? If they don't begin to show signs of real life pretty soon, the fans of Detroit can bid their pennant chances "good-by."

A Western paper announces, "Con O'Kelly is picked by Tommy Ryan to defeat Johnson." Not only is O'Kelly's first name significant, but the word "picked" is also well chosen. Mr. T. Ryan should have waited about forty years before he plucked the O.K., not only to permit his protégé to ripen, but to give Johnson time to become a physical wreck.

The promoters are giving the lemon tree a mighty hard shaking in an effort to bring down a promising candidate to pit against Johnson. And, incidentally, it might be remarked that the lemon seems to be about the hardest fruit we raise in this country.

The manner in which the Athletics, Red Sox and Yanks are hanging on to the high-class positions in the American League would indicate that the pennant in Johnson's league will come East this year.

If you were asked to name the two most popular Irishmen in the United States to-day, you would probably not select Delaney and Flanagan.

Outfielder Krueger has been switched from the Naps to the Doves.

Poor Miner Brown is being charged up with a lot of defeats this year, simply because he is being used as the goat who is sent in when the Cubs are going to pieces, to try and encourage them to get together and play Class A baseball.

Owner Robinson and Manager Bresnahan, of the Cardinals, are making noble efforts to give the St. Louis fans a real ball team this year, and they are meeting with considerable success. The clink of the big round iron men is now heard in the Vanderwenter Park box office with far more cheering frequency than it was last season.

Johnson continues to outrank the rest of the boys on the Washington Club in point of excellence, and largely through his efforts the Senators have managed

to keep a few jumps from the cellar, to the present writing. The Browns have shown little improvement lately, and in St. Louis the fans claim that the only way they can be pulled out of the last hole is to use a derrick.

R. T. Wilson, Jr., president of the Saratoga Racing Association, has given evidence of his confidence in the future of thoroughbred racing in the East by purchasing twenty yearlings from John E. Madden. The youngsters are from Hamburg Place, in Kentucky, Mr. Madden's breeding farm. The sale was private, but it was said the deal involved between \$25,000 and \$30,000. A year ago Mr. Wilson practically bought out the product of Hamburg Place, including some twenty-five yearlings, for \$30,000.

It is a mighty good thing for the Yankees that, when the management of the club was throwing out many of its good as well as bad players, Frank Laporte was overlooked. This boy is one of the most earnest, hard-working players in the game and he can not only be depended upon to do good stick work, but covers, with a great show of ability, any position to which he is assigned. The only trouble with Frank is that he lets criticism worry him. He should get over this habit, for while he may make occasional breaks that call for a word or two or question, he should go along smiling in the knowledge that he can deliver the goods ninety-five per cent. of the time.

On July 21st the Yanks defeated the Browns by a score of 19 to 2, pounding the pitchers unmercifully and piling up fifteen hits for a total of twenty-four bases. After such a display one is tempted to write, "Notice of funeral hereafter"; but there is still some hope for Hedges' outfit, because the St. Louis fans have a quantity of real silver dollars they are more than anxious to spend to see some good American League games and possibly money will be able to make baseball as well as the mare go.

Announcement has been made that President Lynch, of the parent league, is about to reorganize his staff of umpires. We trust the report is true, for no worse umpiring has been seen since the beginning of baseball than has been witnessed by those attending National League games this season. It is high time that the staff of umpires of the older organization was made to look like something other than an old men's home. Lynch's action regarding photographers, etc., has cost him a lot of personal popularity, but he can win some regard by making radical changes among his umpires. I am not one of those cranks who lose appetite for dinner if my home team loses. I want to see good baseball and I want to see the better team win, no matter from where it comes. And for this reason I want to see good, competent umpiring and no partiality shown. The actions of some umpires in punishing severely certain managers every time they wink have become an insufferable bore. At the very beginning of the season the National League umpires were encouraged to believe that they would be little uncrowned kings of the diamond, and they sadly abused their powers. Johnson has the right idea, which is to say little, do much and encourage and not offend the best friends of the game. Of course it may seem unkind to suggest it, but honestly it wouldn't hurt Tom Lynch to study the methods of Ban Johnson and adopt some of them.

## Never a Muck-raker.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Capital.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY, one of the great illustrated papers of the country, is and has been all the time consistently Republican. It has never engaged in muck-raking. LESLIE'S WEEKLY has found many opportunities to be enterprising and to be up-to-date without adopting particularly sensational methods. Recently LESLIE'S WEEKLY reached a circulation of 250,000 per week. It is beautifully illustrated, finely printed, ably edited.



A SENSATIONAL NEW TENNIS CHAMPION. Morris McLaughlin, the whirlwind player from California, who defeated Beals C. Wright and later lost the championship Longwood singles at Brookline, Mass., on July 21st.



FIRST BASEBALL GAME EVER PLAYED IN EGYPT.

Teams representing the U. S. S. New York and the U. S. S. Scorpion in a spirited game on the grounds of the Sporting Club at Alexandria, on June 22d. The New York nine won by a score of 23 to 1.



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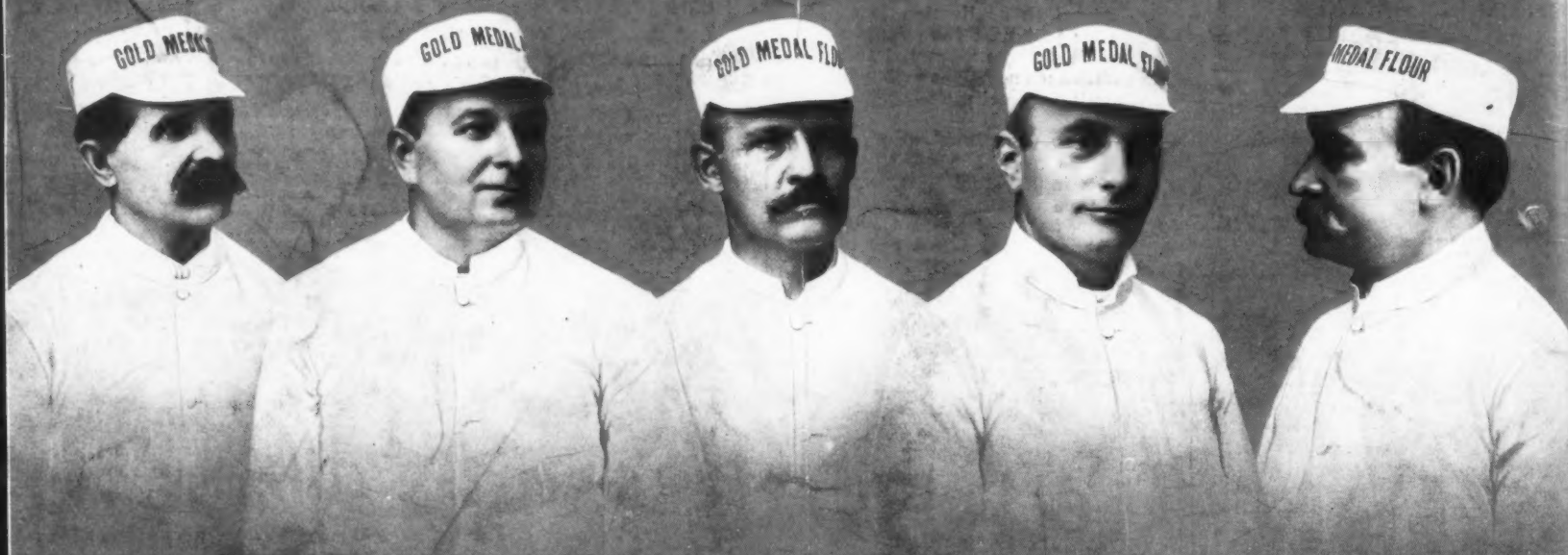
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